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with Cumulative Index

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WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

U.S.-ROK Deadlock Holds

Robertson Meets Resistance. The U.S.-ROK dispute over armistice terms remained unsettled July 2, a week after Walter S. Robertson, a special Washington emissary, began a parley in Seoul with Pres. Syngman Rhee.

State Secy. John Foster Dulles told Congressional leaders in Washington June 30 that Rhee was holding out for 2 concessions the U.S. could not grant:

- An iron-clad treaty promise that South Korea could count on American help if peace talks failed and the ROK decided to unify Korea by force.
- An arbitrary 90-day limit on an Allied-Red political conference due to start within 3 months after a cease-fire. The shooting war would be resumed if the conference had produced no settlement after 90 days.

Senators who met with Dulles agreed there was no chance that the Senate would ratify a formal security treaty with Korea on those terms.

Seoul Talks. The Robertson-Rhee conference began June 26 with Robertson, Assistant U.S. State Secretary for Far Eastern Affairs, delivering a letter to the ROK President from Dulles. It was said to have urged that Rhee accept the offer made him by Pres. Eisenhower June 6: go along with the truce terms reached by the Reds & other Allies on promise of (1) continued American support and (2) a U.S.-ROK security pact similar to American alliances with Australia, New Zealand & the Philippines. Dulles meanwhile disclosed that the President might assign one of his high-level aides to meet with Rhee during the interval between a cease-fire & the Allied-Communist political conference on Korea.

Both American & South Korean sources said the Seoul conversations, which were secret, got off to an optimistic beginning. But Americans charged that the old deadlock reappeared June 28 when Rhee, after having apparently accepted Robertson's explanation of the Eisenhower terms, reverted to the demands cited by Dulles (above).

Robertson was given a new written statement of Rhee's views when they met July 2 for the 7th time. There was no indication that the ROK President had given ground. Rhee was said to have been warned that (1) the U.S. intended to go ahead with efforts to reach a cease-fire pact with the Communists and (2) Robertson was the only emissary the U.S. would send to confer with Rhee in advance of an armistice. Pres. Eisenhower said at a news conference July 1 that differences with Rhee were very real but he expected Rhee to be won over eventually.[1]

Rhee Opponent Held. The ROK Govt. announced June 27 that ex-Home Min. Chough Pyung Ok, secretary of the Democratic Nationalist Party and a political foe of Rhee, had been placed in "protective custody" after assailants raided his home in Seoul and beat him up June 23. The assault on Chough occurred a few hours after he held a press conference and denounced Rhee's anti-armistice policy as "national suicide."[2]

UN Presses for Truce

Clark Asks Reds Sign. Gen. Mark W. Clark, UN Supreme Commander, asked the enemy commanders by letter June 29 to resume truce-team meetings in Panmunjom so "an effective date for an armistice may be established." He said in answering a note from North Korean Marshal Kim Il Sung & Chinese Red Gen. Peng Teh-huai on South Korea's release of anti-Red war prisoners:

The prisoners' "escape . . . is a serious incident" but could not be countermanded by the UN Command because it did not "exercise authority over the Republic of Korea, which is an independent sovereign state. . . ." The UN allies would "make every effort to obtain the cooperation of" the ROK Govt. in observing an armistice. The UN Command "will, to the limits of its ability, establish military safeguards to insure that the armistice terms are observed."[3]

Pending a formal Communist reply, Clark conferred in Tokyo June 2 with top officers of his Far Eastern command & Gen. J. Lawton Collins, U.S. Army Chief of Staff, presumably on how to deal with ROK defiance of a cease-fire. (State Secy. Dulles, confronted June 30 with protests from several Senators against suggestions that direct force might be used to restrain the ROKs from fighting on alone, said there was no thought of doing that.)

(The UN POW Command reported June 27 that 27,312 North Korean anti-Reds had escaped June 18-26. 8,591 were still in Allied camps, which on June 26 held 98,890 POWs & civilian internees. The Chinese Red radio charged July 2 that the U.S. had "connived" with Chinese Nationalist Pres. Chiang Kai-shek as well as with Rhee to let anti-Communist Chinese escape. The broadcast ignored Clark's June 29 request for renewal of truce talks despite the POW breakouts, continued to demand that escapees be rounded up.)[4]

UN Session Delayed. Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru urged June 25 a "very early" UN Gen. Assembly meeting to check deterioration of Korean truce prospects. Assembly Pres. Lester B. Pearson of Canada & UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld, meeting in New York June 26, decided against Nehru's suggestion. But Nehru said June 27 his country could not send troops to Korea to guard a POW custodial commission unless assured that the South Koreans would let them "function peacefully." Hammarskjöld asked June 27 that UN members adapt themselves to a new condition of warfare under which fighting "ends without total victory for any party but only for a principle." He indorsed the Allied-Red Korean truce terms, called for "peace without vengeance."[5]

Warfare

Record Air Victory. USAF Sabrejet pilots scored their biggest one-day kill of the war when they downed 15 Red MIG-15s over North Korea June 30. They also set a one-

1—see pp. 201D, H, 202B-E 2—see p. 202F 3—see p. 201J 4—see p. 201C 5—see pp. 201E-F, 202C (Consult Index Sections of this & previous volumes of FACTS ON FILE for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in News Sections)

Week in Headlines

International. *Rhee resisted arguments of U.S. emissary for Korean truce; UN asked Reds to sign armistice despite ROK release of prisoners; Reds pressed land attacks, Sabrejets set one-day victory record.*
West renewed demands for free German elections in wake of anti-Red riots in East.
Churchill's illness delayed Bermuda Conference.
French Cabinet crisis ended with Laniel as Premier.

United States. *GOP leadership forced House agreement to act on excess profits tax extension.*
President named Strauss AEC head, withdrew Lyon nomination as Mines Bureau chief, ended Civil Service job protection of many holdovers from Truman Admin.
Wiley assailed GOP "saboteurs" of foreign policy.
Texas-Okla. drought zone made "disaster area."
Kaiser plane contracts canceled by Air Force.

month record during June when at least 74 MIGs were reported shot down. Lt. Gen. S. E. Anderson, 5th AF commander, said the Sabrejets had lost only one plane in dogfights while downing 143 the past 75 days. The 5th AF reported July 1 it lost 30 planes during June although none were shot down in air-to-air combat.[1]

Reds Press Ground Attacks. The Communists continued to punish South Korean divisions with attacks on the east-central & western land fronts. Advances by 10,000 Red troops had amounted to about 6 miles in 2 weeks (to June 30) in the Lookout Mountain area east of the Pukhan River (east-central front), where ROK lines defended Hwachon Reservoir. Other actions continued June 26-July 2 on the central front west of Kumhwa and the western sector around Little Nori (due north of Seoul).

The fighting was marked by some of the heaviest artillery & mortar barrages of the war. The U.S. 8th Army reported June 30 that the Reds set a one-month record for themselves by firing about 1,500,000 artillery & mortar shells during June. But they were said to have taken many casualties in reckless advances. The 8th Army estimated that 11,200 Reds were killed or wounded the week ending June 28—most of any week since Nov. 1951.[2]

Cpl. Paul Schnur Jr., 24, of San Francisco, released by the Reds during the April exchange of disabled POWs, was given an "undesirable" (not "dishonorable") discharge from the U.S. Army June 24. The Army, revealing its action June 29, said he was discharged under a regulation covering "disloyal or subversive" individuals it did not desire to try by court-martial. Schnur denied knowledge of any act that warranted the discharge. His father, active in the Progressive Party and ex-CIO Council secy.-treas. in San Francisco, recently headed a committee there in defense of the executed atomic spies, Julius & Ethel Rosenberg.[3] . . . **Congressional Medal of Honor** award June 29: to Sgt. David B. Bleak, 22, of Shelley, Ida., medical corpsman who attacked & killed 5 Reds and smothered a grenade while protecting wounded soldiers June 14, 1952.

ANTI-RED RIOTS

Aftermath in Germany. Reports in West Berlin June 28 said the wave of anti-Communist outbreaks in East Germany had died down sufficiently for Russian troops to turn back control to the East German People's Police in several trouble-centers. The East German Govt. issued orders June 25 & 29 releasing large reserve supplies of food to the consumer market, apparently to placate workers who complained of food shortages.

The Russians maintained martial law in East Berlin and guarded its borders with West Berlin but lifted a 10-day-old curfew June 30. The Soviet-sector commandant, Maj. Gen. P. T. Dibrova, rejected June 30 a demand from West-sector commandants that all restrictions on inter-sector travel be ended. He said the Reds must continue their precautions to prevent "criminal elements from being sent into East Berlin again."[4]

West Berlin reported July 1 that 467 East German People's Policemen fled to Western sectors during June.

West on German Unification. The U.S., British & French High Commissioners, meeting in Berlin June 27, said the uprisings in East Germany had demonstrated the "urgent" need for unification of Germany "in conditions of freedom & conditions which promote peace throughout Europe." They called on the Russians to agree to Western terms on Germany: unification on the basis of free elections in all zones, then a peace settlement with a free German Govt. U.S. High Comm. James B. Conant declared June 30 that a Big 4 conference on Germany was impossible until Russia ended its dictatorship over the Eastern zone.[5]

(The chief West German diplomatic representatives to Washington [Heinz Krekeler], London [Dr. Hans Schlange-Schoeningen] and Paris [Dr. Wilhelm Hausenstein] were raised to personal rank of ambassador June 29 at Germany's request. This increased their prestige but did not give their diplomatic missions Embassy status. The U.S. & Britain also conferred personal rank of ambassador on their High Commissioners in Germany [Conant, Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick of Britain]. André François-Poncet of France had previously achieved ambassadorial rank.)[6]

Other Areas. West Berlin sources reported June 30 that anti-Communist riots had occurred in 7 Polish cities June 17, the day that demonstrations broke out in East Berlin. Prague broadcasts June 30 indicated that the Czech Red regime was trying to cope with a widespread passive resistance movement among workers who refused to report to their jobs. The Hungarian CP announced June 30 that it had set up a 3-man secretariat consisting of Premier Matyas Rakosi (demoted from party secretary-general), Lajos Acs & Bela Vec. The Hungarian Orgburo was abolished and the Politburo cut from 17 to 9 members.[7]

Soviet Conclave Reported. Soviet Amb.-to-U.S. Georgi N. Zarubin & Amb.-to-Britain Jacob A. Malik passed through West Berlin en route home July 1. Moscow was reported to have called its top officials in Germany & ambassadors to major Western capitals to a Kremlin conference dealing mainly with outbreaks in East Europe.

Eisenhower on Satellites. Pres. Eisenhower told his news conference July 1 the U.S. planned no physical intervention in East Europe to aid anti-Communist uprisings. But he said unrest in Red satellite countries was of real importance and all statements by U.S. leaders should assure repressed peoples that they had friends in the free world. He said in a message June 26 to West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer that the East German riots "stirred the hearts & hopes of people everywhere" and the U.S. would "continue to strive for" free all-Germany elections.[8]

(Sen. Alexander Wiley [R., Wis.], U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Com. chairman, predicted in a Senate speech June 29 that the Chinese "will not long accept the domination of the Soviet." He said: "The pendulum of history is beginning to swing. Soviet control over its satellites is beginning to crumble.")[9]

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Churchill Ill, Bermuda Plan Revised. Britain announced June 27 that Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill, 78, had been ordered by his doctors to rest "for at least a month" because his health was imperiled by overwork. This caused another postponement of his Bermuda conference with Pres. Eisenhower & the French Premier, which had been rescheduled for July 8. The U.S. & France agreed instead June 30 to Britain's suggestion that their Foreign Ministers hold a meeting in Bermuda July 10, preliminary to the major conference.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Richard A. Butler, 50, was designated to act as Conservative leader in the House of Commons & preside over the Cabinet during Churchill's absence. The Marquess of Salisbury, Lord President of the Council (a senior Cabinet post) and leader of the House of Lords, was designated June 29 to act as Foreign Secretary and attend the Bermuda talks in mid-July. Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden was still in the U.S. convalescing from an operation.[10]

Senate Passes U.S. Aid Bill. The U.S. Senate passed without a record vote July 1 a bill authorizing $5,318,732,500 worth of foreign aid next fiscal year and sent it to joint conference with the House. Reductions of $1-$1.5 billion were rejected, 48-34, in preliminary rollcall votes. The Senate measure would let Pres. Eisenhower decide whether West Europe's $1 billion share of military aid should be held up pending creation of a European Army. Sen. Robert A. Taft, majority leader, beat down efforts to reduce the authorization limit, pointing out to economy-minded senators that they would have another hearing when actual appropriations were considered.[11]

Asks Famine Relief Power. Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress June 30 to give him authority to use surplus farm products held by the Govt. to relieve friendly countries in case of famine or other emergency. (A bill granting Pakistan 1,000,000 tons of wheat for famine relief

1—see p. 202G 2—see 202G, 178B 3—see 166J 4—see 202H-K 5—see 194L, 123A 6—see 123L 7—see 214P-215B, 187D-E, 138D 8—see 203A, 196A 9—see 211L 10—see 213P, 202C, 203C, 199B 11—see 203P

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was given final Congressional clearance by the Senate June 24 and signed by the President June 25. The *Anchorage Victory* began loading the first 9,600-ton installment of the grant in Baltimore later June 25.)[1]

Cambodia. The French sent several battalions of reinforcements June 26 to Pnompenh, capital of Cambodia, to guard against an anti-French uprising. However, troops of the Cambodian Army (totals 10,000 regulars, 10,000 irregulars) took over all Govt. buildings in the city June 29, apparently on orders of King Norodom Sihanouk.[2]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Cuts Civil Service Protection. Pres. Eisenhower June 25 abolished Civil Service job protection for 134,000 Federal employes left over from the Truman Admin. The order affected "Schedule A" jobholders who, under a Truman order in 1947, were given Civil Service job security in otherwise non-Civil Service jobs. Pres. Eisenhower had acted 3 months ago against some beneficiaries of the Truman order by ending the protection of officials holding confidential & policy-making positions.

The June 25 order directed the Civil Service Comm. to review the status of 66,000 employes in the U.S. & 68,000 overseas to determine which to remove from job protection. War veterans, estimated to comprise about 60% of the group, were exempted. Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson said June 26 that 52 "high level" Pentagon officials were among those stripped of Civil Service protection.

Chrmn. Philip Young of the Civil Service Comm. said June 25 the President's new order would take many career jobs out of the "political area" and improve the Federal service. Democrats called it a maneuver to replace 50,000-60,000 non-veteran Democratic appointees with Republicans. About 2,000,000 Federal workers remained under protection against replacement for political reasons.[3]

Strauss Heads AEC. Pres. Eisenhower nominated Rear Adm. Lewis L. Strauss, 57, as an Atomic Energy Comm. member June 24 and simultaneously designated him as $20,000-a-yr. chairman of the AEC. The Senate confirmed the appointment June 27. Strauss succeeded Gordon Dean, who resigned effective June 30. Strauss had served as an AEC member 1946-50, had been acting since March as Pres. Eisenhower's atomic energy "liaison adviser."[4]

Revokes Lyon Nomination. Pres. Eisenhower withdrew June 25 the nomination of Tom Lyon, 65, Salt Lake city geologist, as $14,800-a-yr. director of the Fed. Bureau of Mines. Lyon had requested the withdrawal June 24 after a furor created when he told the Senate Interior Com. June 23 that: (1) he was drawing a $5,000 annual Anaconda Copper Corp. pension which the company could cancel at will and (2) he thought Congress was wrong last year when it passed an "administratively impossible" mine safety law which he, if confirmed, would have been expected to enforce. (The law made the U.S. Bureau of Mines responsible for mine safety. Lyon said the bureau lacked inspectors to enforce it.) Interior Secy. Douglas McKay & Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R., Utah), Lyon's sponsor, requested withdrawal of the nomination June 24.

Lyon, acting deputy administrator of the Defense Materials Procurement Agency, had worked for Anaconda & subsidiaries 1916-50. He had been nominated June 10 to succeed Mines Bureau Dir. John J. Forbes, who refused to remain in a lower bureau post. Pres. John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers June 11 denounced the nomination as in the interests of party politics, charged that it would result in death or maiming of coal miners, called Lyon "an ignorant man" when it came to coal mining.

Ousts Claims Men. Pres. Eisenhower June 26 removed Josiah Marvel Jr. as chairman and Raymond S. McKeough as a member of the Intl. Claims Comm., effective June 30. Marvel & McKeough, Democrats who said their posts were quasi-judicial, had rejected requests to resign.

CONGRESS

Excess Profits Tax Maneuver. House Republican leaders won a battle June 25-29 to force a House vote on the Eisenhower Admin.'s bill to extend the excess profits tax for an additional 6 months. Spurred by Speaker Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.) & Majority Floor Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.), the Rules Com. voted June 25 to by-pass the Ways & Means Com., where Chrmn. Daniel A. Reed (R., N.Y.), 78, had bottled up the measure, and to bring the bill to the floor.

Reed, the House's leading champion of an immediate tax cut, denounced the maneuver as "destruction of the representative system of government." (On June 20 & 23 he had rejected 2 personal appeals by Pres. Eisenhower that he let Congress vote on the measure.) Other House members also expressed unwillingness to break a tradition which let committee chairmen decide, almost at whim, whether or not to let their committees & ultimately the full Congress vote on legislation within their jurisdictions.

The GOP leadership, apparently fearing defeat if violation of the tradition were put to the test by floor vote, negotiated assurances from key Republicans & Democrats on the Ways & Means Com. that they would see to it that the committee released the bill. Martin & Halleck then called off the floor battle June 29. Reed rejected the compromise but announced June 29 that he was calling a Ways & Means Com. meeting for July 8, presumably for action on the bill. Since the excess profits tax expired June 30, any extension would be retroactive.[5]

Wiley vs. 'Saboteurs.' Chrmn. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.) of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com., addressing the U.S. Trade Mark Assn. in New York June 26, denounced "saboteurs & malcontents & goldbricks" within the Republican Party whom he accused of irresponsibly attempting to destroy Eisenhower Admin. foreign policy.

Wiley attacked no senators by name but implied that he had in mind the backers of a Constitutional amendment proposed by Sen. John W. Bricker (R., Ohio) to curb the President's powers to make treaties.

Appealing for GOP teamwork, Wiley assailed "Syngman Rhees" in the party who, "if they can't have their own way," "don't wan't to play ball at all," "don't mind wrecking the ball game" and "take actions which gravely endanger the well-being of men who are just as patriotic" as themselves. Wiley also noted "an obligation on all of us"—including the President—"not to ignore schismatic conditions . . . and not to regard their provokers complacently . . . because such schisms can destroy not only the Republican Party but can make a shambles of the Eisenhower Admin." and cause the country to "suffer." He called on the Admin. "to recognize further its responsibility to encourage . . . teamwork, rather than to idly permit and fail to discourage irresponsibility."

Wiley also denounced "a tiny, articulate minority of so-called Republicans" at the Wisconsin Republican State Convention in Madison, Wis. who succeeded June 6 "in engineering the passage—when a great many delegates had gone home"—of a resolution censuring Wiley for opposing the Bricker amendment.[6]

Bricker Amendment Backed. The treaty-curbing Bricker amendment had been approved by an 8-4 Senate Judiciary Com. vote June 4 and sent to the full Senate. Voting in opposition were Wiley and Democrats Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (Mo.) & Harley M. Kilgore (W. Va.). In a minority report June 15, they charged that the amendment would strip the President of his historic "control over foreign relations," make him helpless in Cold War negotiations, prohibit the U.S. from dealing with other countries on many "vital" subjects, invalidate some current agreements and make "the conclusion of an armistice agreement in Korea . . . virtually impossible." The amendment's backers denied this.

Text of the proposed Bricker amendment:

"Sec. 1. A provision of a treaty which conflicts with this Constitution shall not be of any force or effect.

"Sec. 2. A treaty shall become effective as internal law in the United States only through legislation which would be valid in the absence of a treaty.

1—see p. 203P 2—see p. 203K-L 3—see pp. 162M, 108J 4—see pp. 191E-G, 77B-C 5—see pp. 198G, 169A 6—see pp. 210K-L, 201H, 166B-C
(See Index by name & subject for other references)

"Sec. 3. Congress shall have power to regulate all executive & other agreements with any foreign power or international organization. All such agreements shall be subject to the limitations imposed on treaties by this article.

"Sec. 4. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"Sec. 5. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of ¾ of the several states within 7 years from the date of its submission."[1]

Trade Pacts Act Approved. A one-yr. extension of the reciprocal trade agreements act was adopted by the Senate Finance Com. June 24. It simultaneously rejected a House-approved amendment to assure a Republican majority on the Tariff Comm. by increasing its membership from 6 to 7. The Senate committee substituted a proposal by Sen. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) to let the President decide tie votes of the 6-member Tariff Comm.[6]

Other Bills. The Senate passed by voice vote and sent to joint compromise committee June 25 a bill providing for leasing & development under federal control of oil & other natural resources of submerged lands on the Continental Shelf beyond the states' historic boundaries. Revenues from such lands were earmarked for aid to education under terms of an amendment adopted June 24 by 45-37 vote (34 D. & 11 R. vs. 30 R. & 7 D.).[3]

A compromise 2-yr. extension of the Defense Production Act (continuing priority & allocation authority but no wage-price-rent power) was passed by voice vote of both houses and sent to the President June 30. It continued for one month the Small Defense Plants Admin. to let the Senate work on legislation for a permanent agency. The Senate had rejected the bill by a 47-42 voice vote June 22 because of a House-added GOP rider replacing the SDPA with a permanent Small Business Admin. with authority to lend up to $250 million. Defeat was by a vote of 43 D., 3 R. (Wm. Langer & Milton R. Young of N.D. and John J. Williams of Del.) & Wayne Morse (ind., Ore.) vs. 42 R. The House had passed its version by voice vote June 17.[4] . . . A compromise bill continuing federal housing programs for an additional year was passed by voice vote of both houses and sent to the President June 30. It added $1½ billion to Fed. Housing Admin. authority to insure home mortgages, permitted the President to ease housing credit terms. Earlier versions had been passed by voice votes of the Senate June 25 & of the House June 27. . . . The Senate passed June 29 a House-approved one-mo. extension of emergency Presidential powers scheduled to expire July 1. . . . A proposed Constitutional amendment stating that the President had no "inherent" powers to seize private property was passed by Senate voice vote June 18. . . . A bill giving Korean war veterans the same credit aids as World War II veterans received for buying homes & farms was adopted by the Senate and sent to the President June 29. . . . A compromise bill barring Cabinet officers & other top Presidential appointees from collecting lump-sum payments for unused vacations was passed by the Senate June 23 & by 269-65 House vote June 27.[5] . . . The House passed and sent to the President June 26 a bill authorizing imposition of the death sentence for spying for 6 months beyond the current emergency. . . . The Senate passed and sent to the House June 18 a measure (a) making mothers of dependent children eligible for duty in the military reserves and (b) barring involuntary discharge of women reserves for motherhood. The Defense Dept. opposed it on grounds mothers of dependent children could not involuntarily be called to active duty. . . . The House passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate June 25 a bill fixing the national planting allotment for the 1954 wheat crop at 66 million acres instead of the 55 million allotment scheduled under current law. The 78 million-acre 1953 planting, free of control, resulted in a record 1.7 billion-bu. crop.[6]

Appropriations. The Senate passed and sent to the White House June 29 a bill authorizing Govt. agencies to continue spending money until Congress finished work on fiscal 1954 appropriations. The President signed it June 30. Only one regular appropriation for fiscal 1954 (beginning July 1) had so far been completed—the Treasury-Post Office bill.

A $473,762,900 appropriation for flood control & navigation projects was passed by Senate voice vote and sent to joint conference June 27.[7] . . . The Senate approved by voice vote June 26 a $452,956,940 Interior Dept. appropriation.[8] . . . Additional tax benefits for Congress members were approved in an $80,686,540 legislative-judicial appropriation passed by House voice vote and sent to the Senate June 22. The measure would let Congress members deduct for income tax purposes all their living expenses in Washington. . . . A bill appropriating $4,008,335,264 for the Veterans Admin., $1,057,781,000 for the Atomic Energy Comm., $188,371,000 for the TVA & $29,882,400 for the Selective Service System was passed by 394-2 House vote and sent to the Senate June 18. A provision curbing hospital care for non-service connected ailments of veterans was adopted by tentative House action June 17 but dropped from the bill June 18. . . . A $716,775,000 Agriculture Dept. appropriation was passed by Senate voice vote and sent to joint conference June 15. It would authorize expenditures of about 13 million more than Pres. Eisenhower requested.[9]

ARMED FORCES

Pentagon Reorganized. Pres. Eisenhower's decision to reorganize the Defense Dept. (Reorg. Plan No. 6) was approved by a 234-108 House vote June 27, and the reorganization took effect June 30. The vote actually was on a motion to reject the plan. The line-up against the motion was 168 R. & 66 D. vs. 96 D., 11 R. & one ind. Main opposition was to increasing powers of the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Opponents charged that this might end civilian control of the military, lead to military dictatorship & a Prussian-style general staff.[10]

Kaiser Contracts Dropped. Contracts with the Henry J. Kaiser interests to build transport planes were canceled by the Air Force June 24. A Senate Armed Forces subcommittee headed by Sen. Styles Bridges (R., N.H.) then halted hearings on alleged excessive cost of Kaiser-built planes.

Contracts involved were those for (a) 159 C-119 Fairchild Flying Boxcars at the Willow Run plant of Willys Motors, a Kaiser Motors* subsidiary, and (b) C-123 assault troop carriers at Chase Aircraft in Trenton, N.J., in which Kaiser bought 49% interest after the contract was awarded. An AF spokesman had told the subcommittee that Kaiser's acquisition of Chase stock had "embarrassed" it. However, the AF informed Kaiser that it canceled the contracts "completely independently" of the Bridges investigation.

Kaiser's son Edgar, Willys Motors president, said the Willow Run contract would have totaled $198,000,000, that 55 C-119's had been finished, 84 started. The AF said inspection teams would determine the exact status of production before a decision was made on the number of planes to be completed.

As for the C-123, Sen. Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.) said June 29 that Defense officials were undecided whether to drop plans for use of the carriers, reported to be more than a year behind production schedule. Ferguson, Sen. Charles E. Potter & Rep. George Meader, all Michigan Republicans, urged the Air Force June 25 to negotiate a new contract for production of planes at Willow Run, where 5,600 hourly-paid workers were discharged & 2,000 salaried employes given 2-week layoff notices June 26. The CIO United Auto Workers protested the cancellation.

Henry J. Kaiser told the subcommittee June 23 that Fairchild Airplane Co., originator of the C-119, was partly to blame for Willow Run production difficulties because it had been "dragging its feet" on a contract to provide technical aid on the Willow Run project.[11]

Budget Cuts. Pres. Eisenhower assured Rep. Errett Scrivner (R., Kan.) in a letter read to the House July 1 that House Appropriations Com. cuts in Air Force & other military budgets had his "personal indorsement in all major particulars." The President repeated his assertion that "total military protection is unattainable" and criticized the struggle of "service partisans for a larger proportion of the defense dollar." (The committee slashed $1,337,422,500 from the Eisenhower defense budget as it approved June 27 a $34,434,140,500 military appropriation for fiscal 1954. $240 million of the cut was to be borne by the AF, whose budget had already been slashed by $4.79 billion.)

Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, 54, who turned over command of the AF to Gen. Nathan F. Twining June 30, assured Sens. Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.) & John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) in a letter June 15 that the U.S. could have a 143-wing AF by mid-1957 if Congress provided $1.435 billion more than the Eisenhower request for fiscal 1954. Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson said June 16 that he had studied & rejected Vandenberg's plan.[12]

Ex-Pres. Truman warned in an address at the Reserve Officers Assn. convention in Washington June 26 that Eisenhower cuts in defense spending might bring the U.S. into a 3d World War. "Those who talk about our defense programs being too big may be letting their pocketbooks obscure their judgment," he said. Sen. W. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.), ex-AF Secy., accused Wilson June 2' of a "wrecking job" on the AF. He said the U.S. had "pitifully few" modern planes to match those of the Soviet AF.[13]

Other Investigations

Corruption Probes. Sen. John J. Williams (R., Del.) revealed June 28 that after he had forced a grafting Govt. employe to confess, the Justice Dept. "informed me it would have to ask permission of the agency for which [the grafter] worked before it could accept his confession." He urged strengthening Justice Dept. powers to end such situations. Williams told the Senate June 23 that Treasury files had been rifled of a 1943 Internal Revenue report

*Stockholders of Kaiser-Frazer Corp. voted May 26 to change the company's name to Kaiser Motors Corp. See p. 174D 1—see pp. 108P-109C 2—see p. 198F-H 3—see p. 168N 4—see p. 198H-J 5—see p. 169M 6—see pp. 216A, 174J 7—see p. 198M 8—see p. 124L 9—see p. 169P 10—see p. 144A-D 11—see p. 188M 12—see p. 187P 13—see p. 205F

charging payoffs to public officials by John La Rocco, whom he called "a notorious Pittsburgh racketeer." The report was made by tax agent Andrew J. Susce who was dismissed in 1944. Williams said top Justice & Treasury officials reviewed the report "following which it was determined to be too hot to handle and ordered destroyed." Williams admitted that the Treasury had considered the charges unsubstantiated.

Immigration officials told the House Judiciary subcommittee investigating the Justice Dept. June 24 that Louis De Grado, Kansas City barber, had been ordered deported 32 years ago yet was still in the U.S. and had another rehearing pending. The deportation order was issued in 1921 when DeGrado was arrested on vice charges. De Grado served 12 months on a narcotics charge and then the probe was mysteriously dropped in 1924, the witnesses said. The Govt. revived the case in 1941 when De Grado applied for citizenship. James M. Pendergast, nephew of Missouri's late "Boss" Thomas J. Pendergast, appealed to Pres. Truman in De Grado's behalf, and a review board dropped the case in 1948.

Irving Goldstein, ex-special Asst. Atty. General sent to San Francisco to aid the prosecution in the 1951 tax scandals, admitted to the subcommittee June 15 that less than 2 weeks after his Mar. 28 resignation from the Justice Dept. he had become counsel for Arthur J. Samish, alleged "boss" of the California Legislature & lobbyist. Goldstein said that "after reflecting," he quit Samish, who was indicted May 6 on income tax evasion charges. Goldstein denied charges that the Justice Dept. had tried to cover up the California scandals or that he had been more interested in investigating the men who caused the investigation than in probing corruption.

Ousted Asst. Atty. Gen. Theron Lamar Caudle told the subcommittee June 12 that his Justice Dept. superiors took over a 1949 tax case in which Sen. William Langer (R., N.D.) had been interested and settled the $118,000 tax claim for $35,000. He said the case involved a Dr. Olaf A. Olson of Minneapolis. Subcom. Chrmn. Kenneth B. Keating (R., N.Y.) said the case "had an odor about it."

Turner L. Smith, ex-Justice Dept. attorney and aide to Caudle, told the subcommittee June 9 that it was pure "coincidence" that papers he threw into the Patuxent River at Solomons, Md., after quitting the department in 1951, involved 5 tax fraud cases in which the Govt. had collected only $390,000 of the $5,070,651 claimed. The papers had been fished out of the river by a dog. Smith said he had thrown the papers into the river not to cover up anything illegal but because they were not needed.[1]

Delaney Admits Guilt, Jailed. Denis W. Delaney, 57, ousted Internal Revenue Collector for the Boston area, pleaded guilty in Boston June 26 to accepting a $2,500 bribe and evading his own income taxes. Fed. Dist. Judge Charles E. Wyzanski Jr. sentenced him to a year and a day in jail and fined him $5,000 in the bribery case. Fed. Dist. Judge Francis J. W. Ford gave him a 6-mo. jail sentence (to run concurrently with the bribery sentence) in the tax evasion case.[2]

GENERAL

Southwest Drought. Pres. Eisenhower came to the rescue of the drought-stricken Southwest June 30 by declaring 152 Texas & 40 Oklahoma counties "major disaster areas" and making $8 million available for aid. The drought, severest & most-widespread in Texas history, also hit sections of Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico & Arkansas which the President added to the aid-eligible area July 1.

Agriculture Secy. Ezra Taft Benson toured Texas June 26-28 to survey the effects of 4 years of drought. He said 13 million head of cattle in Texas and more than 2 million in Oklahoma were threatened. Cattlemen, stripping ranges in hopes of selling their livestock while still marketable, found markets glutted and prices of choice beef on the hoof down to 16¢ a lb. Crop losses were threatening sections of Texas with ruin.

Benson announced June 30 that the Agriculture Dept. would buy at least 200 million lb. of canned & boned beef, hamburger & gravy to help the cattlemen. The ICC, on Benson's request, authorized railroads June 30 to reduce rates for 6 months for shipment of hay, feed & livestock to the 5 drought-stricken states. Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Tex.) & 12 other Senators introduced June 29 a bill to authorize 4% Govt. loans to stockmen & farmers and Govt. purchase of feed & supplies for resale to them.

(The Rio Grande dried up completely at Laredo, Tex. for the first time in history June 5, but a trickle started flowing again June 8 after farmers on both sides of the international boundary shut down irrigation pumps.)[3]

Negroes. The 44th annual convention of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, held in St. Louis June 23-28, called on Pres. Eisenhower June 27 to fulfill campaign promises to eliminate "2d class citizenship." The convention asked specifically for an order ending segregation on government projects in Natl. Guard & Organized Reserve units and in Federally-supported housing projects. The NAACP complained that job discrimination was particularly prevalent at Atomic Energy Comm. plants at Oak Ridge, Tenn. & Aiken, S.C. Walter White of New York, NAACP executive secretary, said June 22 the organization had abandoned its "separate but equal" theory in favor of a goal of "total integration" in its campaign against racial discrimination.

(The State Dept. denied June 27 that it had ordered White's book *A Rising Wind* banned from overseas Info. Service libraries. The department said it was investigating reports of the book's removal from library shelves in Bombay & Calcutta, India.)[4]

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N.Y.) told the House June 23 that qualified Negroes reject Govt. jobs rather than "expose their children & families to segregation" in Washington. Powell said that even though he was a Congressman, he could get into only 2 of Washington's "downtown moving picture places" and was "still being refused" by many Washington hotels, playgrounds & swimming pools.[5]

Asst. Defense Secy. John A. Hannah said in a UP interview June 12 that military bases should not "jeopardize" essential operations by "precipitate action" to end segregation among civilian employes. Navy Undersecy. Charles S. Thomas said June 11 that the Navy would abolish segregation among civilian employes in the South if ordered to do so, but added that he knew of no such order.[6]

A Federal district court in Philadelphia awarded 4 Negro college students (Lincoln U., Oxford, Pa.) $600 damages June 12 for their arrest Jan. 11, 1950 when they refused to be segregated in an Oxford theater. . . . The Elliott Community Hospital in Keene, N.H. denied June 12 a charge that it had dismissed Dr. Albert C. Johnston, 52, Negro radiologist who passed as a white to advance his career, because of his race. (His story was told in the film *Lost Boundaries*.) Hospital authorities said he was replaced by a full-time radiologist because he could not spare enough time from his private practice. Johnston confirmed this.

Red Cross Hits Canards. The national convention of the American Red Cross, held in Washington June 22-24, voted at its closing session to wage a campaign to refute false stories that it sold blood, coffee & cigarettes in Korea. Board members told delegates June 24: the Red Cross "doesn't sell anything to anyone"; a national Red Cross staff investigation of 24 veterans' charges of blood sales in Korea resulted in 17 sworn affidavits that the men had lied deliberately and pleas of hearsay or misunderstanding by the others; such stories by Korean veterans were so similar as to indicate subversive inspiration.

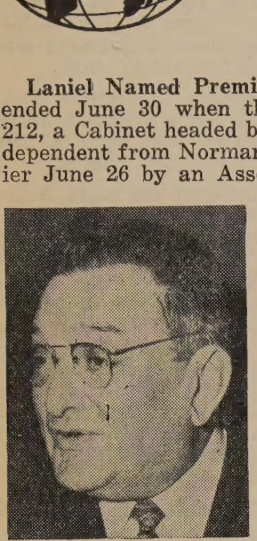
The convention voted to close 15 community blood centers in the U.S. because the fiscal 1954 blood-donation quota had been reduced to 1,800,000 pints. (1953 quota: 3 million pints, of which 2,200,000 had been collected.) Red Cross Pres. E. Roland Harriman asked June 22 that the organization keep out of federated fund drives. He reported that 160 Red Cross chapters (of the 3,700 total) took part in united fund campaigns last fall and fell $2,500,000 short of their $15 million combined goal.[7]

1—see pp. 206N, 188P 2—see Vol. XII, p. 397A 3—see Vol. XII, p. 368G-H 4—see pp. 205P, 189G-H 5—see p. 189E-F 6—see p. 109H 7—see pp. 178C-D, 68D

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FRANCE

Laniel Named Premier. France's 5½-week Govt. crisis ended June 30 when the Natl. Assembly approved, 386-212, a Cabinet headed by Joseph Laniel, a conservative Independent from Normandy. Laniel was confirmed as Premier June 26 by an Assembly vote of 398-206.



Wide World
JOSEPH LANIEL

In a brief policy statement before his confirmation, Laniel pledged continued allegiance to NATO, dealt with France's problems in generalities and indicated he would seek to compromise all disputed issues. He made few changes in key Cabinet posts, retaining 10 ministers from the outgoing Govt. Major change was the inclusion of 3 members of the Gaullist Union for Republic & Social Action, first Gaullists to join a Govt. since 1946. (The Gaullist Party June 29 disavowed members joining the Cabinet.)

The Natl. Assembly previously had rejected 4 Premiers-designate (Paul Reynaud, Pierre Mendès-France, Georges Bidault & André Marie); 3 others (Guy Mollet, André Diethelm & Antoine Pinay) also had failed in attempts to form a Govt. after Premier René Mayer resigned May 21.[1]

The Laniel Cabinet:

Vice Premiers— Paul Reynaud (I), Henri Queuille (RS)*, Pierre Henri Teitgen (MRP)
Min. of State—François Mitterand (UDSR), Edmond Barrachin (ARS), Edouard Corniglion-Molinier (URAS)
Forgn.—Georges Bidault (MRP)*
Justice—Paul Ribeyre (P)§
Interior—Léon Martinaud-Déplat (RS)‡
Natl. Defense—René Pleven (USDR)*
Finance & Econ.—Edgar Faure (RS)
Natl. Educatn.—André Marie (RS)*
Public Works—Jacques Chastellain (I)
Industry & Commerce—Jean Marie Louvel (MRP)*
Agri.—Roger Houdet (I)
Overseas Territories—Louis Jacquinot (I)*
Labor & Social Security—Paul Bacon (MRP)*
Reconstructn.—Maurice Lemaire (URAS)
Veterans—André Mutter (P)
Post Office—Pierre Ferri (URAS)
Health—Paul Coste-Floret (MRP)¶

*No change from previous Cabinet §Previously Health Min. ‡Previously Justice Min. ¶Previously Min. of State I—Independent RS—Radical Socialist P—Peasant ARS—Republican & Social Action (former Gaullists) URAS—Union for Republic & Social Action (Gaullists) MRP—Popular Republican Movement UDSR—Social Dem. Resistance Union

Facts on Laniel: age 63; heads France's 19th post-World War II Cabinet. Native of Normandy where he has operated farms; directs linen factory in Calvados. Member of Chamber of Deputies since 1932, minor member of several post-World War II Cabinets. Specialist on agricultural & financial problems. Was ousted by Vichyite wartime regime as mayor of Notre Dame de Courson. Served as vice pres. of Natl. Resistance Council during war.

Israel-Jordan Border Tension. After 2 weeks of increasing tension over border incidents, Jordan agreed June 29 to take measures to prevent the infiltration of Jordanians into Israel. At the same time, Israel promised to provide Jordan with information about infiltrators on the Israeli side of the border. The pledges were made at a meeting of the 2 nations' General Staff officers with Maj. Gen. Vagn Bennike, new chief of staff of the UN Mixed Armistice Comm., presiding.

In a *N.Y. Times* interview June 18, Arab Legion Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. John Bagot Glubb had accused Israel of deliberately promoting tension along the Israeli-Jordan frontier to further its territorial ambitions and provide propaganda to stimulate financial aid from the U.S. He said "not one Israeli charge" of border attacks by Jordanians in the past 5 years had been substantiated by the UN Mixed Armistice Comm. The Israeli Embassy in Washington pointed out June 18 that Israeli losses from Arab attacks this year totaled 26 dead, 71 wounded & 2 abducted. It said the Armistice Comm. had "condemned Jordan for 5 episodes involving loss of life" within the previous 2 weeks.

Agreement by Jordan & Israel on a new arrangement for payment of Arab refugees' blocked bank accounts was announced June 19 by the UN Palestine Concil. Comm.

Forgn. Min. Moshe Sharett said June 17 Israel would cooperate with international supervision of Jerusalem's Holy Places but such supervision must not "infringe upon Israel's sovereignty in New Jerusalem nor prejudice the status of Jerusalem as Israel's capital."[2]

Britain. Queen Elizabeth II paraded through Edinburgh with the ancient Scottish crown June 24 in the first such procession since 1822 and received pledges of Scotland's loyalty in a national dedication service. The Duke of Edinburgh became a Knight of the Thistle (Scotland's highest chivalric order) June 28. The British Govt. said June 17 that the 3 major TV networks in the U.S. presented films of Queen Elizabeth's coronation with great respect.[3]

Supply Min. Duncan Sandys announced June 24 that Britain was developing "atomic weapons to meet various service requirements" and would test them at the Woomera rocket range in Australia.[4] . . . A bill merging Southern & Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland into a Central African Fed. completed passage through Commons June 24. (The British named Rasebolai Kgamane May 13 to succeed Seretse Khama as chief native administrator of the Bamangwato tribe of Bechuanaland.)[5]

Nationalized industries reports: the coal industry lost £8,200,000 ($22,960,000) in 1952, Natl. Coal Board's accumulated deficit rose to £14 million ($39,200,000) (annual report May 13); steel showed a profit of £64,426,216 ($180,393,404) in the year ended Sept. 30, 1952 (June 17); the transport system made £8,400,000 ($23,520,000) in 1952.[6]

Iran. Ayatollah Sayed Abolghassem Kashani, Moslem religious leader & foe of Premier Mohammed Mossadegh, was ousted July 1 as Speaker of the Majlis (lower house of Parliament). In a secret vote of 41 to 31, Mossadegh forces elected as new Speaker attorney Abdullah Moazami. (Kashani charged June 18 that a pro-Mossadegh rally held in Teheran June 19 had been planned to intimidate the Majlis.)[7] . . . The Iranian Govt. ordered strict import controls June 29 in an effort to curb inflation in Teheran's bazaar. No import permits were to be issued until Aug. 23. Imports were to be allowed then only if the trade went through the Iran Natl. Bank which was to monopolize all foreign exchange. Iran's rial dropped about 45% in bazaar commercial transactions in the last 3 months.

Japan. Premier Shigeru Yoshida said June 29 that Japan would pay World War II reparations to the Philippines in cash as well as in services. This reversal of his Govt.'s earlier stand against cash reparations came after Philippine Pres. Elpidio Quirino granted amnesties June 27 to all 113 Japanese convicted as war criminals by the Philippine Govt.[8] . . . Uchinada villagers attacked 2 U.S. officers June 26 and clashed with armed police June 29 in demonstrations against the use of an area near Uchinada for test-firing shells made in Japan for U.S. forces. . . . Recent Japanese trade agreements: to buy 450,000 tons of Russian coal, repairing Soviet ships in Japan as payment (June 6); to do $45 million worth of business with West Germany in the year starting July 1 (June 9); to trade $75 million worth of products annually with Nationalist China (June 13). . . . Present Cabinet (named May 21 unless specified):

Dep. Premier—Taketora Ogata*
Forgn.—Katsuo Okazaki*
Justice—Takeru Unukai*
Finance—Sankuro Ogasawara*
Education—Shigeo Odati
Welfare—Katsumi Yamagata*
Agri. & Forestry—Shigeru Hori§
Trade & Industry—Kiyohide Okano
Transportn.—Mitsujiro Ishii*
Post Office—Juichiro Tsukada
Labor—Zentaro Kosaka
Constructn.—Kuichiro Totsuka*
Min. of State & Natl. Safety Bd. Dir.—Tokataru Kimura*
Min. of State—Hidejiro Onogi*
State Mins. without Portfolio—Banboku Ono, Masazumi Ando
Chief Cabt. Secy.—Kenji Fukunaga*

*Held over from old Cabt. §June 22; replaced Shinya Ochidah

South Africa. Yusef Cachalia, joint secretary of the South African Indian Congress, was arrested June 28 while attending a conference in Johannesburg. He was charged with violating a ban on his attendance at public meetings. He was released on bail June 29. (Air India Intl. Ltd. revealed June 19 that "reverse racial segregation" had been applied to white South Africans visiting Bombay. They were restricted to 3 "first-class" hotels set aside for their use.)[9]

USSR. Government & Communist Party shakeups reported by the Moscow press & radio:

1—see p. 207F 2—see 199G, 218M 3—see 199B 4—see 145K 5—see 155K-L 6—see 145F 7—see 199E 8—see 171N-P 9—see 190H

Byelorussia—(June 28) Mikhail F. Dechko replaced Mikhail Baskakov as Internal Affairs Minister. (June 10) Ivan D. Vetrov became the 5th Justice Min. since March.

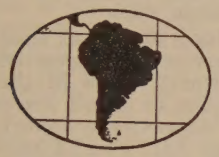
Latvia—Moscow Radio accused the Communist Party leadership June 27 of "gross distortion in carrying out Soviet national policy," "serious faults in ideological work," "serious mistakes in management of collective farm building." V. N. Ershov was replaced as 2d secretary of the CP by Vilish Kruminsh, former Red youth leader. 6 other new men were put in charge of important party division. (Internal Affairs Min. Nikolai K. Kovalchuk was given "other work," replaced by Ivan D. Zuyan June 10.

Lithuania—The Kremlin rebuked top CP leaders, ordered drastic changes in the party & the Govt. June 17.

Moldavia—2 members of the CP Central Com. & editors of Moldavia's 3 main newspapers were replaced June 18.

Ukraine—L. G. Melnikov was ousted June 13 as Ukrainian CP secretary for "profound mistakes" in personnel selection & in carrying out national policy. A. I. K. Kirichenko replaced him. Ex-UN delegate Anatole M. Baranovsky was relieved of his post as Vice Premier June 19 to serve "full time" in the Forgn. Affairs Ministry.

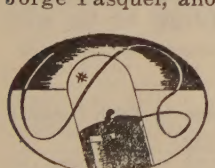
Prof. M. S. Vovski, one of 15 physicians cleared of a plot to kill Soviet leaders, was named to a new medical advisory board of the Soviet Health Ministry June 30.[1]



LATIN AMERICA

Guatemala. Forgn. Min. Raul Osegueda said June 27 that Guatemala would send neither delegates nor observers to a Central American Foreign Ministers Conf. opening July 10 in Managua, Nicaragua. Guatemala withdrew from the Org. of Central American States Apr. 7. Guatemala's ambassador to Costa Rica, Col. Rafael O'Meany, was declared *persona non grata* by Actg. Costa Rican Pres. Alberto Oreamuno and left San José June 25. The dispute concerned a goodwill tour of Central America by Costa Rican Pres. Otilio Ulate, who visited El Salvador, Honduras & Nicaragua June 18-28. Ulate said he had been invited to visit Guatemala after elections in July.[2]

Bogotá (Colombia) police were ordered June 26 to stop carrying rifles and be equipped only with nightsticks or other arms "suitable to their routine duties."[3] . . . **Bolivian** Labor Central voted June 11 to organize its own "proletarian armed militias" to defend the Govt. (Patino Mines, whose mining properties had been nationalized, was ordered by the Govt. May 24 to pay 391 million Bolivianos [$6,729,000] in workers' back wage adjustments.)[4] . . . Mexican Federal Govt. was reported June 23 to have seized 10,000 acres of farm land in Tampico owned by 4 friends of ex-Pres. Miguel Alemán: ex-Agriculture Min. Nazario Ortiz Garza, ex-Sen. Carlos I. Serrano, Amb.-to-Italy Ramon Beteta & Carlos S. Oriani. (The Govt. canceled an oil distribution monopoly held by industrialist Jorge Pasquel, another friend of Alemán, Mar. 23.)[5]



FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Bank Reserves Lowered. Decreased reserve requirements for member banks were announced by the Fed. Reserve Board June 24 in a move to make nearly $6 billion more available for loans. Effective July 1, country banks were required to have only 13% rather than the previous 14% of net demand deposits in reserve. Effective July 9, city bank reserve requirements were to drop from 20% to 19% and central bank reserve requirements from 24% to 22%.[6]

1—see pp. 187C, 155A-B, 196N-P 2—see pp. 218N, 86C 3—see p. 207M
4—see p. 207J 5—see p. 200B 6—see p. 62L-M 7—see p. 128A

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended June 27

FINANCE	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	¶$22,487	¶$22,513	¶$23,346
Currency circulation	¶$29,929	¶$29,970	¶$28,814
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]¶$22,985	¶$22,732	¶$20,946
N.Y. bank clearings	$9,750,277,900	$10,313,270,594	$9,803,926,934
England note circulation	¶£1,540.23	¶£1,539.101	¶£1,442.075
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	5,120,532	5,511,852	6,024,760
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	147.24	146.16	150.46
Bond sales	$14,143,600	$13,480,900	$13,149,500
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	94.73	94.20	99.15
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	160,407	158,490	116,268
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,470,300	6,477,450	6,155,000
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,350,000	9,135,000	7,254,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[b]¶8,329.297	¶8,244.852	¶7,254.058
Carloadings (cars)	[b]812,586	797,425	643,860
Ind'l output (Fed. Reserve Board, 1935-39=100)	May 241	Apr. [e]241	May 1952 211
Steel output (tons)	9,998,000	[e]9,545,538	8,205,642
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.32⅜	$2.38⅞	$2.51⅞
Corn (bu.)	$1.88¾	$1.81¾	$2.07¾
Cotton (lb.)	$ .34	$ .342	$ .407
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.57	$6.51	$6.39
Weekly whlsl. commodity index (BLS, 1947-49=100)	[d]109.5	109.3	110.7
BUSINESS:	**Apr.**	**Mar.**	**Apr. 1952**
Imports§	¶$1,012.2	¶$1,004.2	¶$932
Exports§	¶$1,391.6	¶$1,377.8	¶$1,352
Dept. store sales (Fed. Reserve Board, 1935-39=100)	**This Week** [b]111	**Last Week** 112	**Year Ago** 98
Failures (June 18)‡	167	167	151

*N.Y. Herald Tribune ¶In millions †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §Commerce Dept. [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, June 17 [b]June 20 [c]June 13 [d]June 23 [e]Revised

Anti-Trust Policy. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell announced June 26 he would name a national committee of lawyers & economists to survey federal laws concerning business. He said (in an address to a meeting of lawyers in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.) that the committee would suggest revisions to "confirm the principles of private competitive enterprise and, insofar as possible, combine certainty with flexibility." Pres. Eisenhower wired the meeting that the committee (to be named during the Amer. Bar Assn. meeting in Boston in August) would help "prepare the way for modernizing & strengthening our laws to preserve American free enterprise against monopoly & unfair competition." Brownell said the Eisenhower Admin. would tolerate "no winking" at violations in pending anti-trust suits but would emphasize civil rather than criminal actions.

(An 8-yr.-old anti-trust case against Westinghouse Electric was settled June 1 in Trenton, N. J. The company & Justice Dept. signed a consent decree whereby Westinghouse agreed to terminate agreements with German companies. It had been charged with entering a cartel to split up world territories with 2 German firms in 1934 and exchange patents & know-how. Westinghouse also agreed to place about 230 U.S. patents in the public domain. . . . A Federal Trade Comm. examiner dismissed Apr. 30 an anti-trust complaint against Pillsbury Mills of Minneapolis over its acquisition of assets of Ballard & Ballard of Louisville and a division of the American Home Products Corp. The examiner found insufficient evidence to support charges that the merger "might tend to create a monopoly" in flour-base mixes. . . . Grand jury proceedings against Standard Oil [N.J. & Calif.], Texas, Socony-Vacuum & Gulf Oil for alleged participation in an international cartel to control distribution & prices were discontinued & subpenas vacated Apr. 28 at request of the Justice Dept. "on highest considerations of national security.")[7]

Foreign Funds Unblocked. The U.S. Justice Dept. removed June 27 a World War II "freeze" on $15 million worth of securities, bank assets, real estate & other property of citizens of 14 countries (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Holland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Lichtenstein, West Germany). The property was frozen during the war to prevent its use by the enemy. The decontrol order did not affect Nazi-looted securities. The Govt. retained its freeze on $50-$65 million worth of property owned by nationals of 9 Soviet satellite countries in Europe. Also unchanged: regulations on property of North Koreans & Chinese Communists.

Agriculture. U.S. Agriculture Dept. actions:

Wheat—A $7,500,000 stopgap export subsidy program, financed from customs receipts, was put into effect June 30 to avoid a break in movement of wheat to traditional foreign markets. The program was to continue until the Senate ratified the renewed Intl. Wheat Agreement, scheduled to become effective Aug. 1. . . . The Agri. Dept. withdrew June 22 its storable wheat from the market because of an increase in regular commercial supplies from this year's harvest. Agri. Undersecy. True D. Morse said June 5 the Eisenhower Admin. believed the Govt. ultimately should get out of the grain-storage business but had no intention of disposing now of its 545 million-bu. storage facilities. Price-support loans on 1952-crop wheat stored on farms in 8 states were extended a year May 26.[1]

Cotton—Price-support loans on 1952-crop cotton, due to mature July 31, were extended a year June 22 to give growers more time to sell or redeem cotton before its purchase by the Agri. Dept. . . . A reduction in support prices for cottonseed was announced June 21 to halt heavy accumulation of supplies by the Govt. The base support price was set at $54.50 a ton as against $66.40 last year for grade 100, a drop from 90% of parity to 75%.[2]

U.S. Beer, Wine Sales Up. Government statistics available June 25 showed $9,570,000,000 was spent in the U.S. last year on purchases of hard liquor, wines & beer. Federal, state & local taxes took $3,600,000,000. Sales of distilled spirits totaled $4,180,000,000, same as in 1951. Wine sales totaled $500 million or $20 million more than in 1951. Beer sales totaled $4,890,000,000 as against $4,490,000,000 in 1951.[3]

OBITUARIES

Ewing Galloway, 71, commercial photographer; June 26 in New York of injuries sustained when hit by taxi.

Vice Adm. Earl Granville (Sir William Spencer Leveson-Gower, 4th Earl Granville), 72, Gov. of Northern Ireland 1945-52, uncle of Queen Elizabeth II; June 25, London.

Dr. Frank Howard Lahey, 73, surgeon, founder of Lahey Clinic, Boston; June 27 in Boston.

Chris-Pin Martin, 59, Mexican-Indian film comedian; June 27 in Los Angeles of heart attack.

Commissioner Ernest Ivison Pugmire, 65, U.S. natl. commander of Salvation Army since 1944; June 24 in N.Y.

James P. Shields, 64, Grand Chief of Bro'hood of Locomotive Engineers; June 29 in Cleveland.

Sen. Willis Smith, 65, Democratic U.S. Senator from North Carolina since 1951, Amer. Bar Assn. pres. 1945-46; June 26 in Bethesda, Md. of heart ailment.

SPORTS

Boxing. Archie Moore, 36, of San Diego, Calif., won a unanimous 15-round decision over Joey Maxim, 31, of Cleveland in Ogden, Utah, June 24 to retain the world light heavyweight championship.

Golf. First USGA Women's Open tourney in Rochester, N.Y.: won June 28 by Betsy Rawls, 25, of Spartanburg, S.C., in a playoff with Mrs. Jacqueline Pung of Honolulu. Miss Rawls received $2,000, Mrs. Pung $1,250. . . . Manakiki Open in Cleveland: won June 28 by Dr. Cary Middlecoff of Memphis in a playoff with Ted Kroll of New Hartford, N.Y. Middlecoff won $2,400, Kroll $1,800. . . . NCAA championships in Colorado Springs, Colo.: team title won June 23 by Stanford U.; individual title won June 27 by Earl Moeller, 19, of Oklahoma A&M.

Horse Racing. $59,800 Carter Handicap at Aqueduct, N.Y. June 27: won by Greentree Stable's Tom Fool, Ted Atkinson up, for $41,700. . . . $110,200 Westerner at Inglewood, Calif. June 27: won by King Ranch's Rejected, Ralph Neves up, for $64,500. . . . $58,600 Equipoise Mile at Arlington Park, Chicago June 27: won by Hasty House Farm's Ruhe, Johnny Adams up, for $35,500. . . . Grand Prix de Paris at Longchamps, Paris June 28: won by François Dupre's Northern Light, G. Lequeux up. . . . Natl. German Derby in Hamburg June 28: won by Schlenderham Stable's Allasch, Hein Bollow up, for $17,850.

Track. Walter (Buddy) Davis, 22, of Houston, Tex. set a world high jump record of 6 ft. 11½ in. June 27 in the Natl. AAU championships in Dayton, O. The New York Athletic Club won the team title.

MISCELLANEOUS

Notting Hill Slayer to Hang. John Reginald Christie, 55, confessed strangler of 7 women, was convicted in London June 25 of the murder of his wife Ethel, 55. He was sentenced to be hanged. Christie, who had pleaded innocent on grounds of insanity, also confessed to slaying Mrs. Timothy Evans in 1949. (At a trial in which Christie was chief prosecution witness, Evans was convicted of the murder of his baby daughter and hanged in 1950.)[4]

Floods. Japanese Natl. Police hq. reported June 30 that at least 509 persons died, 1,104 were injured and 693 missing on Kyushu Island as a result of floods caused by continuous torrential rains starting June 25. An estimated 1,000,000 persons were made homeless, property damage was estimated at $280 million, 100 coal mines were flooded and the Yawata steel works, Japan's biggest, was closed. American servicemen rushed helicopters & boats to the stricken area to aid in rescue work.

The UP reported from Hong Kong June 10 that at least 300,000 persons in Kwangtung Province, Communist China, were made homeless by the worst floods in the province's history. . . . About 80 persons on small boats were drowned in the flooding of the Indian river Sabari, 30 mi. from Hyderabad (reported June 22). . . . 11 persons died June 8-9 in flash floods of Iowa's Floyd River.

Fires & Explosions. 63 to 70 persons were reported killed in a fire which broke out in a São Paulo, Brazil drygoods store and spread to a dancehall June 14. Many were suffocated or trampled to death in the resulting panic. . . . Guatemalan police listed 21 persons killed by an explosion in a grocery warehouse which set fire to a nearby hotel & homes in Guatemala City June 30. . . . At least 40 dockworkers were reported killed in a waterfront fire in Beira, Portuguese East Africa June 27. Some were suffocated in the hold of the blazing Belgian ship *Steenstraete.*

Kiwanis Intl.'s 38th annual convention, held in New York June 24, passed resolutions indorsing: principles of the UN and the UN allies' policy on a truce in Korea; a purge of "all who espouse the principles of communism" from governmental & educational agencies "with due regard (for) protection of innocent individuals against unjust charges of disloyalty"; identical rules governing employers & unions in their dealings with each other. Donald T. Forsythe, 51, editor-publisher of the *Carthage* (Ill.) *Journal,* was elected new Kiwanis president (effective Aug. 1).

Divorced. Writer-lecturer Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr., 55, from Patricia Murphy Wallace, his 5th wife, in Reno June 30 (mental cruelty). . . . Actor Keenan Wynn by model Betty Jane Wynn, 27, in Los Angeles June 29. . . . Rep. William S. Mailliard (R., Calif.), 35, by Anne Elizabeth Mailliard, 30, in San Francisco June 26 (mental cruelty). . . . British boxer Randolph (Randy) Turpin by his wife in London June 12 (cruelty).[5]

NEW BOOKS

ALBERT & VICTORIA, by Françoise de Bernardy. Trans. by Ralph Manheim. Double biog. of Queen Victoria & Prince Consort emphasizing importance of Albert. June 25. (Harcourt, Brace, 341 pp., $4.75)†

CALL ME LUCKY: Bing Crosby's Own Story, as told to Pete Martin. Informal biog. & portrait of foremost crooner. June 29. (Simon & Schuster, 344 pp., $3.50)†

HOPE FOR THE TROUBLED, by Lucy Freeman. A guide to emotional disturbances and how they can be helped. June 25. (Crown, 256 pp., $3)†

LEARNING LAUGHTER, by Stephen Spender. How Jewish children from many countries are assimilated into Israel, as seen by British poet. June 26. (Harcourt, Brace, 201 pp., $3.50)†

A MINGLED YARN, by H. M. Tomlinson. Autobiographical short stories & essays by war correspondent-literary critic. June 29. (Bobbs-Merrill, 172 pp., $3.50)†

PATROL, by Fred Majdalany. One night in life of English officer on patrol duty in Tunisia during World War II. June 15. (Houghton-Mifflin, 149 pp., $2)*

*Fiction †Non-fiction 1—see pp. 212D-E, 174J 2—see p. 174H-J 3—see pp. 79G, 63B-C 4—see p. 112L 5—see p. 200L

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Personnel. Among recent Presidential appointments:

May 21. R. Douglas Stuart, 66, of Lake Forest, Ill., treasurer of Republican Natl. Com., as Amb. to Canada* (succeeded Stanley Woodward); ex-Rep. W. Townsend Pheiffer (R., N.Y.), 54, as Amb. to Dominican Republic* (succeeded Phelps Phelps, whose resignation was accepted May 21); Michael J. McDermott, State Dept. press officer, as Amb. to El Salvador* (succeeded Angier Biddle Duke, whose resignation was accepted May 21); W. D. Mitchell of Denver as Small Defense Plants Administrator† (sworn in June 8 to succeed actg. Admin. Yngvar Brynildssen of Chicago); ex-Rep. Jos. E. Talbott (R., Conn.) to full 6-yr. term as U.S. Tariff Commissioner.‡ . . . **May 25.** Saml. C. Waugh, 63, pres. of First Trust Co. of Lincoln, Neb., as Asst. State Secy. for Economic Affairs†. . . . **May 26.** (Reappointments) Llewellyn E. Thompson Jr. of Las Animas, Colo. as Amb. & U.S. High Comm. for Austria‡, Jas. S. Moose Jr. of Morrillton, Ark. as Amb. to Syria† and Harold Shantz of Bronxville, N.Y. as Min. to Rumania†. . . . **May 27.** Gen. J. Lawton Collins, outgoing Army Chief of Staff, as U.S. member of Atlantic alliance's Military Com. and Standing Group. . . . **May 28.** Nelson A. Rockefeller, 45 July 8, as $17,500-a-yr. Health, Education & Welfare Undersecy. (sworn in June 11).

June 1. John C. Hughes, 61, pres. of McCampbell & Co. of N.Y., as U.S. representative on North Atlantic Council & to Org. for European Economic Cooperation with rank of Amb.[1]; Raymond Henry Folger, 61, W. T. Grant Co. pres., as Asst. Navy Secy.[2]; Mason Sears, 53, Boston advertising man, as U.S. representative on UN Trusteeship Council[1]. . . . **June 3.** Amos J. Peaslee, 66, Clarksboro, N.J. attorney who managed Harold E. Stassen's 1948 campaign for GOP Presidential nomination, as Amb. to Australia.§ . . . Mayor Chas. E. Slusser, 55, of Akron, O. as Public Housing Admin. commissioner¶ (succeeded John T. Egan, whose resignation was accepted June 8); Mrs. Chas. P. Howard of Boston, prominent backer of Gen. Eisenhower in the 1952 campaign, as deputy administrator of Fed. Civil Defense Admin.[2] . . . **June 10.** Mrs. Rose V. Biester, 60, chief deputy treasurer of Delaware County, Pa. (she was treasurer 1948-52), as supt. of U.S. Mint at Philadelphia[2]; Lt. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, 8th Army commander in Korea, for 4-star rank[2]. . . . **June 15.** Edgar Bernard Brossard for one-yr. term as U.S. Tariff Comm. chrmn.; Arthur S. Flemming as Director of Office of Defense Mobilization[3]. . . . **June 16.** Jas. S. Kemper, 66, of Barrington, Ill., chrmn. of Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Co. & ex-GOP Natl. Com. treasurer, as Amb. to Brazil; L. Corrin Strong, 60, of Washington, Hattie M. Strong Foundation pres., as Amb. to Norway[4] (succeeded C. Ulrick Bay, whose resignation was accepted June 16); M. Robt. Guggenheim, 68, of Washington, retired metal industry executive, as Amb. to Portugal[4]; Dr. John C. Baker, 57, Ohio U. pres., as U.S. rep. to 16th UN Economic & Social Council session in Geneva; Ross P. Buell, 42, of Union Trust Co. of San Francisco, as supt. of U.S. Mint at San Francisco[2]; Adm. Wm. M. Fechteler to retain full Admiral's rank as NATO chief in Mediterranean area[5]; Lt. Gen. Earle Everard Partridge as AF Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations.[5] . . . **June 18.** Lee M. Thurston, 57, recently designated dean of Michigan State College's School of Education, as $14,800-a-yr. U.S. Education Commissioner[5]; ex-Sen. Harry P. Cain (R., Wash.) for 3-yr. reappointment as Subversive Activities Control Board member. . . . **June 24.** Irving Salomon, ex-head of Royal Metal Mfg. Co., as U.S. representative to 2d extraordinary session of UNESCO's gen. conference[5] and Mrs. Elizabeth E. Heffelfinger, GOP Natl. Committeewoman of Wayzatta, Minn. as his alternate.[5] . . . **June 25.** Philip K. Crowe of Maryland as Amb. to Ceylon; Roy Tasco Davis of Maryland as Amb. to Haiti.

Other recent Senate confirmations:

May 26. Edw. T. Wailes as Asst. State Secy., Frederick M. Alger Jr. as Amb. to Belgium, Walter S. DeLaney as Deputy Administrator for Mutual Assistance. . . . **May 28.** Arthur Gardner as Amb. to Cuba, Edmund F. Mansure as Defense Materials Procurement Administrator (n addition to his post as Gen. Services Administrator). . . . **June 2.** Adm. Arthur W. Radford as Joint Chiefs of Staff chrmn., Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway as Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Nathan F. Twining as AF Chief of Staff, Adm. Robt. S. Carney as Chief of Naval Operations. . . . **June 4.** Frank A. Southard Jr. as Intl. Monetary Fund director. . . . **June 8.** Dallas S. Townsend, 64, as Asst. Atty. General for alien property. . . . **June 15.** Ralph H. Demmler as SEC member.

Resignations & retirements accepted by the President:

May 22. Richard C. Patterson Jr. as Min. to Switzerland; Frederick L. Anderson as U.S. Deputy Special Rep. in Europe, effective Sept. 1. . . . **June 1.** Carl R. Gray Jr., 64, as Veterans Affairs Administrator; Richard B. McEntire as SEC member. . . . **June 9.** Ivy W. Duggan, 56, as Farm Credit Admin. gov. . . . **June 16.** Walter W. Splawn (retired) as ICC member.

Recent Military Appointments: Commander Louise Kathleen Wilde, 42, became director of the Navy's women's branch Apr. 10; 1st Lt. Fae M. Adams of San José, Calif. received Mar. 11 the first regular Army commission ever given a woman physician; Capt. Edw. B. Harp Jr. of the Evangelical & Reformed Church succeeded Rear Adm. Stanton W. Salisbury Feb. 1 as Chief of Navy Chaplains & Asst. Chief of Naval Personnel; Maj. Gen. Harlan N. Hartness, 55 Mar. 28, was appointed chief of the Armed Forces Information & Education Program Mar. 24; Dr. Melvin A. Casberg was appointed Mar. 26 as Asst. to the Defense Secy. for Health & Medical Matters, an office supplanting the Armed Forces Medical Policy Council of which Casberg was chairman; it was revealed Mar. 26 that Sen. Jos. R. McCarthy [R., Wis.] had been promoted to the temporary rank of Marine Reserve lieutenant colonel. Pres. Eisenhower had approved Mar. 27 a proposal that Capt. Hyman C. Rickover, 53, Navy atomic expert in charge of developing atomic-powered submarines, be retained on active duty for another year. Congress members had denounced actions of Navy selection boards which, by twice passing him over for promotion to rear admiral, would have forced him to accept mandatory retirement as of June 30.

Supreme Court. Among recent high court rulings:

Charges of anti-trust law violations brought by the Justice Dept. against the New Orleans Times-Picayune Publishing Co. were rejected, 5-4, May 25 with Justices Burton, Black, Douglas & Minton dissenting. The Justice Dept. had based its complaint on the company practice of "forcing" national advertisers who buy space in its morning "Times-Picayune" to buy space also in its evening "States." . . . The rape conviction of James Avery, Georgia Negro under death sentence, was set aside by an 8-0 ruling May 25 on grounds racial discrimination was practiced in selection of the jury which convicted him. Avery had been accused of raping a white woman in 1950. . . . "Make-work" practices of the AFL typographers' & AFL musicians' unions do not violate the Taft-Hartley law's ban on "featherbedding," according to 6-3 decisions Mar. 9. The AFL Intl. Typographical Union's requirement that typesetters be paid for setting "bogus" type was upheld on grounds the employes actually performed work for which they were paid. The AFL American Fed. of Musicians' requirement that local orchestras be employed where visiting "name bands" were used was found valid on grounds the union "was seeking actual employment. . . . and not mere 'stand-by' pay." Chief Justice Vinson & Justice Clark dissented in both cases. Douglas dissented in the printers' case, Jackson in the musicians'. . . . The 1951 law requiring gamblers to register and pay $50 for a tax stamp was upheld, 6-3, Mar. 9 with Justices Frankfurter, Black & Douglas dissenting.

Clubwomen. The 62d Gen. Fed. of Women's Clubs convention, held May 25-29 in Washington, refused by a 246-242 vote at its final session to indorse the Eisenhower-supported Watkins bill on admission of European refugees to the U.S. The measure (pending in the Senate) would let 240,000 refugees enter the U.S. in excess of quota limitations in the next 2 years. Its indorsement was urged by Mrs. Oscar A. Ahlgren, federation president, & past president Mrs. Hiram C. Houghton (now assistant director for refugees & migration of the Mutual Security Agency and prospective administrator of the Watkins law). Opponents won with arguments that "240,000 would become 1,000,000," refugees would take the jobs of absent American soldiers, and Europeans would falsely classify themselves as farm workers to gain entry to the U.S. The convention also voted May 27 in favor of a U.S. Constitutional amendment to outlaw treaty provisions that conflict with Constitutional provisions. The clubwomen stipulated that no treaty should be ratified by the Senate unless a quorum (49) answered a roll call.

Other resolutions: (1) supported Pres. Eisenhower's Apr. 16 foreign policy statement; (2) rejected a proposal calling for preferential Presidential primaries; (3) urged Congressional review of the McCarran Immigration Act to bring about legislation "which would both guard our legitimate national interests & at the same time be faithful to our basic ideas of freedom & fairness for all;" (4) recommended additional appointments of qualified women to responsible government offices; (5) called on the Fed. Communications Comm. to continue the present reservation of TV channels for education; (6) suggested strengthening of civilian defense; (7) urged extension of the teacher-exchange program to Latin America; (8) declared factory inspection should be mandatory under the Pure Food & Drug Act; (9) opposed budget cuts for the Office of Education, Children's Bureau, Food & Drug Admin. and Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare; (10) protested exclusion of women who served in World War I from veterans' benefits; (11) voted a few hardship-case exceptions to a 1947 resolution asking Congress to decree mandatory refusal of residence to immigrants who, after 5 years in the U.S., do not declare citizenship intentions.

Social Work Conference. A permanent body to fight juvenile delinquency was set up by 500 agencies & institutions at the Natl. Conf. of Social Work at a meeting held in Cleveland May 31-June 5. Named the Natl. Assn. of Training School & Juvenile Agencies, it was formed by merger of the Natl. Assn. of Training Schools and the Natl. Conf. of Juvenile Agencies. Temporary hq. was in Glen Mills, Pa. Raphael E. Farrell of the State Training School for Boys at Red Wing, Minn. was elected president.

Telenar Probe. Chrmn. Charles W. Tobey (R., N.H.) of the Senate Commerce Com. ordered June 1 a preliminary staff inquiry into charges that a metal-shaping process which could have saved millions of dollars and speeded defense output during World War II & the Korean war had been suppressed by private machine tool "interests" & their Govt. backers. The charges were made by Telenar Corp. of Newtonville, Mass., owner of the patent on the "Telenar cold flow precision press." It was invented by Dr. Charles Hathaway Howland-Shearman, who died in 1941. Howland-Shearman was said to have demonstrated the press to key Govt. officials in 1940, using a single machine to make in about one second an important machine-gun part that under conventional methods it took 43 minutes for 8 machines to produce. The *New Bedford* (Mass.) *Standard-Times*, in a series of articles beginning June 1, said Telenar charged that its process was "blocked because it would have put thousands of existing machine tools into discard and upended the industry." The Defense Dept. June 1 released 2 letters from Actg. Munitions Board Chrmn. John C. Houston to Telenar. The first letter, dated Apr. 1952, gave Telenar a "final opportunity" to demon-

Confirmed by Senate: *May 28 †June 4 ‡June 1 §June 15 ¶June 16
[1]June 11 [2]June 22 [3]June 23 [4]June 24 [5]June 27

strate its machine. The 2d, dated Feb. 26, said Telenar had ignored for 3 years "repeated" Defense Dept. offers of a trial before military officials.

Dr. James C. Charlesworth, U. of Pennsylvania political science professor, was named June 8 to succeed Dr. Ernest Minor Patterson as pres. of the American Academy of Political & Social Science. . . . **Ernest A. Gross'** election as pres. of Freedom House, to succeed ex-State Undersecy. Sumner Welles, was announced May 31. . . . **Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson** was appointed May 21 as chairman of an American Bar Assn. committee on improving criminal justice administration. Members included Atomic Energy Comm. Chrmn. Gordon Dean, Asst. Atty. Gen. Warren Olney 3d & Edgar N. Eisenhower, the President's brother. . . . **Mrs. Georgia France McCoy,** 54, was appointed June 7 as an assistant to Health-Education-Welfare Secy. Oveta Culp Hobby. . . . **Dr. Frederick M. Davenport's** retirement as chairman of the Fed. Personnel Council, effective June 30, was announced May 18. . . . **Lyall Tracy,** ex-head of the Natl. Production Authority's Chemicals, Rubber & Forest Products Bureau, was appointed deputy NPA administrator May 26. . . . **Asst. Defense Mobilization Directors:** Henry Parkman, 59, Boston lawyer, appointed May 20 to head non-military defense programs (federal agencies & private industries); William S. Lambie, 66, of Portsmouth, R. I., ex-sr. vice pres. of Natl. City Bank of N. Y., appointed May 27 to head financial policy; Thomas P. Reid, Ford Motor Co. official, appointed June 1 to head manpower planning.

Mayors. Rep. Norris Poulson (R., Calif.), 57, resigned from the U.S. House, effective June 15, to be sworn in as Mayor of Los Angeles July 1. Campaigning in opposition to public housing, he had ousted Mayor Fletcher Bowron, 65, in May 26 elections. . . . Eric G. Hoyer defeated Stephen Palmer to be reelected for a 3d term as Mayor of Minneapolis June 8. . . . John V. Kenny was reelected & sworn in as Mayor of Jersey City and Leo P. Carlin, 43, was reelected & installed as Mayor of Newark at organizing meetings of their N.J. city commissions May 19.

Christoffel Gets Shorter Term. Harold R. Christoffel, ex-Milwaukee labor leader, was given a 16-mo.-to-4-yr. jail sentence and fined $100 by Fed. Dist. Judge F. Dickinson Letts in Washington for falsely telling the House Labor Com. that he had never been a Communist. He had been sentenced to 2 to 6 years in 1950 under the Dist. of Columbia Code, but the Supreme Court had ordered him resentenced under more lenient federal perjury laws.

Negro Ban Suspended. The Louisville, Ky. ban on Negroes in "white" parks was suspended temporarily in Iroquois Park's amphitheater by Mayor Charles P. Farnsley for the 3 weeks June 8-27. This was to let Negroes see *The Tall Kentuckian,* a musical drama about Abraham Lincoln's freeing of the Negro slaves. The ban was to resume in full strength after the play's 3-week run.

Negro worshipers were admitted to mass at Holy Redeemer Roman Catholic Church in Newton Grove, N. C. May 31 under an order issued by Bishop Vincent S. Waters of Raleigh (Apr. 19) merging the 300-member white church with nearby St. Benedict Parish, which had 90 Negro members. Most white members of Holy Redeemer boycotted the first inter-racial masses.

(A Federal judge in Wilmington, N.C. May 18 found 19 men guilty in the KKK kidnaping & flogging of a farmer in October, 1951. All but one had pleaded no defense.)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

UN BRIEFS. Ilya Semenovich Chernyshev, 41, deputy chief of Tass news agency, was appointed by UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld May 26 to succeed Constantin E. Zinchenko as Asst. UN Secy. Gen. for Security & Political Affairs (post held by Russian by informal big-power agreement). . . . **Intl. Court of Justice** in The Hague ruled May 19 that Britain should submit to arbitration a claim for £8 million ($22,400,000) by Greek shipowner Nicolas E. Ambatielos for alleged damages caused him by late delivery of 9 ships in 1919. . . . **Intl. Telecommunications Union** named Dr. Marco Aurelio Andrada of Argentina as its secy. gen. May 20. . . . **Women's rights convention** was signed June 9 by Nationalist China (24th signatory). . . . **World agricultural production** increased 7% the past 3 years, the Food & Agri. Org. reported June 16. . . . **Intl. opium agreement** limiting world production of opium to "medical & scientific needs" was adopted by the UN Opium Conf. June 18 and opened for signature June 23.

Canada. Report Apr. 24: Sales of new passenger & commercial motor vehicles in 1952 totaled 400,777 units costing $1,002,615,841 (4% more in number, nearly 6% more in value than in 1951). . . . The Newsprint Assn. reported May 2 that Canadian mills produced 5,687,051 tons of newsprint in 1952, an increase of 171,000 tons over 1951. Shipments to the U.S. last year: 4,835,065 tons, an increase of 52,000 tons over 1951.

Colombia. New Cabt. named by Pres. Rojas June 14:

Interior Min.—Lucio Pabon Nunez	Health—Braulio Henao Mejia
Forgn. Affairs—Evaristo Sourdis	Development—Alfredo Riveras Valderrama
Justice—Antonio Escobar Camargo*	Mines & Oil—Pedro Nel Rueda Uribe*
Finance—Antonio Alvarez Restrepo	Eductn.—Manuel Mosquera Garces
War—Brig. Ivan Berrio	Posts—Lt. Col. Manuel Agudelo
Agri.—Brig. Arturo Charry	Pub. Works—Santiago Trujillo Gomez
Labor—Aurelio Caycedo Ayerbe	

*Holdovers from Cabinet appointed by Actg. Pres. Urdaneta May 26.

U.S. citizens were made eligible June 9 for one-year tourist cards to visit Colombia without passport requirements under a new U.S.-Colombian visa agreement.

Ecuador. The Ecuadoran Air Force received 11 U.S. F-47 fighter planes June 12 under the military cooperation program. (Peru complained June 10 that Ecuadoran planes violated Peruvian territory June 6 & 8.)

Egypt. The Naguib Cabt. issued a decree June 17 bringing into force the Arab League's collective security & economic pact. . . . Egypt filed suit against Britain June 20 for $100,000 damages caused when British troops demolished the village of Salak Malak May 26. . . . The U.S. & Egypt signed 2 new agreements for technical aid under the U.S. Point 4 program June 18 in Cairo.

Israel. An unnamed underground organization of alleged religious fanatics & ultra-nationalists was outlawed by the Israel Cabinet June 8 under the 1948 anti-terrorist law. The group was "anti-everything," its targets including communism, state-operated schools, production of pork and military service for women, Atty. Gen. Haim Cohen reported. . . . Products of Israel's armament industry, previously kept secret, were displayed in Tel Aviv May 21. The exhibit included aerial bombs, artillery & mortar shells, parts for rifles, machine guns & artillery and a sub-machine gun. . . . India reported May 11 that 337 of 2,395 Indian Jews who had emigrated to Israel had returned because of alleged color discrimination in the Jewish state. . . . The first railway built by the State of Israel—28½ miles of track between Hadera & Tel Aviv—was dedicated May 14.

Chilean Forgn. Min. Oscar Fenner said June 19 that Chile had rejected proposals for an all-inclusive treaty of union with Argentina and would sign only an economic agreement. . . . **Guatemalan** Agrarian Dept. reported June 17: in the first year of the Govt.'s land reform program 110 Govt.-owned farms were distributed to landless workers, 49 farms were set up as cooperatives for 8,000 persons, 61 farms totaling 430,000 acres were divided among 9,000 workers, 300,000 acres of private land were expropriated (paid for with $1,500,000 non-negot. bonds).

ARTS & SCIENCE

'Oldest' Tools Found. Discovery of early Ice Age implements probably 500,000 or more years old—the oldest known man-made objects—was reported by Prof. Camille Arambourg of Paris' Museum of Natural History at an Algiers meeting of the Natural History Society of North Africa June 5. The Pleistocene "pebble tools" were found by Arambourg at Ain Hanesh near St.-Arnaud, Algeria.

'Life' on Mars. Moscow radio reported June 11 that a Soviet astronomer named Tikhov had discovered life—blue & violet vegetation—on Mars.

Virus Aids Polio Fighters. Virus experimentation expected to speed diagnosis of poliomyelitis and possibly to lead to a longer-lasting vaccine against the disease was reported by the Public Health Service May 11. Drs. C. P. Li & Morris Schaeffer of the PHS' Rickettsia Laboratory in Montgomery, Ala. were revealed to have developed in mice the Brunhilde strain of polio virus which was believed to be the cause of most human infantile paralysis.

Fertility & Sterility. Establishment of departments of fertility & sterility at hospitals & medical schools was recommended by the first World Congress on Fertility & Sterility which was held in New York May 25-31. The meeting, sponsored by the Intl. Fertility Assn. and the American Society for the Study of Sterility, urged this & other steps to aid "millions of couples who are sterile and in constant search of help & assistance." Dr. Arthur Campos da Paz Jr. of Rio de Janeiro was elected pres. of the international association and B. Bernard Weinstein of New Orleans pres. of the American society.

Magazines. The pocket-size newsweekly *Quick* discontinued publication with its June 1 issue and merged with *Look*, its parent magazine. It had claimed 1,300,000 circulation but failed because, the publishers said, the small page was "to great a hurdle for many advertisers." 11 former *Quick* staff members began publication June 4 of *Tempo*, a pocket-size 10¢ newsweekly almost identical in format with *Quick*. . . . *Park East, the Magazine of New York* suspended publication with its May issue. . . . *Collier's*, a weekly since 1888, announced May 7 that it would become a biweekly with its Aug. 7 issue. Clarence E. Stouch, Crowell-Collier Publishing Co. pres., said the magazine lost money in 1952. He attributed the decline to reduction of reading audiences due to TV. . . . *UN World* announced June 1 it would change its name to *World Magazine*, include an international business section and expand current features starting with the Oct. issue in an effort to end losses. . . . Billboard Publishing Co.'s purchase of *Tide*, advertising & sales magazine, from Magazines of Industry, Inc. was announced June 11. Reginald Clough was appointed publisher and Morgan Browne editor (announced June 16). . . . *Dun's Review's* merger with *Modern Industry*, effective with the Aug. issue, was announced June 22. The new magazine was to be titled *Dun's Review & Modern Industry*, a Dun & Bradstreet publication.

Opera. Francis Poulenc's funeral opera *Les Mamelles de Tirécias* was given an American première by the Lemonade Opera at Brandeis U.'s Festival of the Arts in Waltham, Mass. June 13. Leonard Bernstein conducted. . . . Benjamin Britten's opera *Gloriana* received its world première before Queen Elizabeth II & other members of the royal family at Covent Garden in London June 8. The opera, about Elizabeth I's love for Essex, was written by William Plomer. John Pritchard conducted. . . . Marc Blitzstein's opera *The Harpies* was given its first performance by the Manhattan School of Music in N.Y. May 25.

BOOKS PUBLISHED

THE GREAT MAN, by Howard Swiggett. Informal biog. of George Washington 1775-99; stresses human qualities. June 11. (Doubleday, 491 pp. $5)†

GRANT AND HIS GENERALS, by Charles Edward Macartney. How Civil War Gen. Ulysses S. Grant held his commanding staff together. May 18. (McBride, 352 pp., $5)†

THE ISLAND OF THE BLUE MACAWS, by James Ramsey Ullman. Collection of short stories, mostly about mountain climbers & show people. June 10. (Lippincott, 320 pp., $3.50)*

LETTERS OF SHERWOOD ANDERSON, edited by Howard Mumford Jones & Walter B. Rideout. Collection of novelist's letters 1916-1940. June 8. (Little, Brown, 479 pp., $6)†

MAN IN SPACE, by Heinz Haber. Space-machine authority discusses practical aspects of traveling in outer space, thinks it can be done. June 15. (Bobbs-Merrill, 291 pp., $3.75)†

THE PECKING ORDER, by Mark Kennedy. Single day's adventures in the life of a young Negro boy and the gang he joins. June 4. (Appleton-Century-Crofts, 278 pp., $3.50)*

THE SEA HUNTERS: The Great Age of Whaling, by Edouard A. Stackpole. Exhaustive study of whaling industry & men in it. June 8. (Lippincott, 510 pp., $7.50)†

SO NOBLE A CAPTAIN: The Life & Times of Ferdinand Magellan. by Charles McKew Parr. Biog. touching on politics & intrigue behind 16th century voyage around the world. June 6. (Crowell, 423 pp., $6)†

TEAM BELLS WOKE ME, by H. L. Davis. Collection of short stories about sheep & cattle raisers in Oregon, written between 1928 & 1940. May 27. (Morrow, 300 pp., $3.50)*

THE WISE BAMBOO, by J. Malcolm Morris. Account of author's management of Tokyo's Imperial Hotel as U.S. occupation army billet. June 10. (Lippincott, 253 pp., $3.50)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction

OBITUARIES

Sarah Levitzka Adler, 95, retired Yiddish actress; Apr. 28, New York.

Sir Robert George Archibald, 73, authority on tropical diseases; May 2 in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Albert L. Baker, 55, Vitro Corp. board chairman who helped design Oak Ridge atomic plant; May 4 in Summit, N. J.

Gaetano Ballardino, 75, ceramic artist; May 26 in Faenza, Italy.

William M. Baskerville, 65, editor-publisher of Baltimore "News-Post" & "Sunday American"; May 18 in Baltimore.

Simeon Bellison, 71, retired first clarinetist of New York Philharmonic Symphony; May 4 in New York.

Lily Brayton, 76, star of "Chu-Chin-Chow" on London stage 1916-21; Apr. 30 in Dawlish, Eng.

William Brown, 67, retired U.S. Steel secretary; Apr. 29 in New York.

Jesse C. Burkett, 84, "Hall of Fame" outfielder in major leagues at turn of century, a .400 hitter 3 seasons; May 27, Worcester, Mass.

Oliver Bronson Capen, 74, retired Popular Science Publishing Co. president; May 2 in Bedford, N.Y.

Paul W. Chapman, 62, Georgia U. authority on Southern agriculture; Apr. 28 in Athens, Ga.

Prof. Benjamin Fedorovich Cohen, 82, Stalin Prize-winning Moscow U. mathematician; death announced May 10 in Moscow.

Beman Gates Dawes, 83, Pure Oil bd. chrmn., ex-Congressman, bro. of late U.S. Vice Pres. Chas. G. Dawes; May 15 near Newark, Ohio.

Anthony J. Dimond, 72, Alaskan delegate to Congress 1933-45, Fed. Judge since 1945; May 28 in Anchorage, Alaska.

Lord Ebbisham (Sir Rowland Blades), 85, British Conservative leader, London Lord Mayor 1926-27; May 24 in London.

W. S. Edmiston, 76, "Western Farm Life" pblshr. 1914-49; May 10, Denver.

Anthony H. Esposito, 65, AFL Intl. Doll & Toy Wrkrs. pres.; May 27 in Atlantic City of heart attack after address to union convention.

Theodore E. Ferris, 81, ship & yacht designer; May 30, Wallington, N.J.

Manuel C. Gallagher, 67, Peru Forgn. Min. 1944-45, '50-51; May 6, Lima.

Oscar Ray Grimes, 59, ex-major league first baseman; May 25, Minerva, O.

Dr. George Richmond Grose, 82, ex-pres. De Pauw U.; May 6, Altadena, Cal.

Alexander F. Ix, 58, Natl. Fed. of Textiles pres.; Apr. 29, Englewood, N. J.

Earl S. Knox, 79, pioneer chain store merchant; May 19, Pt. Huron, Mich.

Moise Kisling, 62, painter; Apr. 29 in Bandol, France.

Herman I. Kleinhaus, 59, originator of Lifo (last in, first out) inventory method; May 17 in New York.

Henry L. Lantz, conservationist; May 9 in Great Falls, Mont.

Sam Leever, 81, star Pittsburgh pitcher around 1900; May 19, Goshen, O.

William J. (Mike) Moser, 37, TV producer (Space Patrol); he & secy., Mrs. Toni Slott, 32, were struck by auto & killed in Los Angeles Apr. 24.

Elder William E. Nelson, 69, 7th Day Adventist leader; May 10, Washn.

John Paschall, 73, ed. emeritus of "Atlanta Journal"; May 8 in Atlanta.

Sydnor Barksdale Penick Sr., 71, botanical druggist; May 24, Montclair, N.J.

Juana Sosa de Perón, 78, mother of Argentine Pres. Perón; May 30 at Comodoro Rivadavia seaside resort, Argentina.

Harry Rosenthal, 60, dance, theater orch. leader; May 10, Beverly Hills.

Morgan Russell, 67, abstract painter; May 29 in Philadelphia.

Frederic Santley, 64, ex-vaudeville star; May 14 in Los Angeles.

Everett Shinn, 79, American artist who helped introduce modernism at turn of century; May 1 in New York.

Edward Schildhauer, 80, engineer who designed Panama Canal lock operating machinery; May 24 in Los Angeles.

Oliver M. Sprague, 80, Harvard fiscal expert; May 24 in Boston.

H. D. Stevenson, East Coast stevedoring exec.; May 23, Norfolk, Va.

Oren Edgar Summers, 68, ex-star big league pitcher; May 12, Indianapolis.

Bradley Walker Tomlin, 53, modernist painter; May 11 in New York.

Russell (Machine-gun Frank) Thompson, alleged supplier of machine guns used in Chicago's St. Valentine's Day gangland massacre 24 years ago, recently a Bible salesman; found shot to death May 2 in Elgin, Ill.

Rev. J. J. Tompkins, 82, leader of Antigonish cooperative movement; May 5 in Antigonish, Nova Scotia.

Dr. Alexander Alexandrovich Vasiliev, 85, Dumbarton Oaks scholar specializing in Byzantine, other medieval history; May 30, Washn.

Voldemar Vetluguin, 56, writer & film producer who as "Red Book" ed. popularized the magazine "cover girl"; May 15 in New York.

John F. Wadlin, 52, New York state assemblyman, co-author of law banning strikes by public workers; Apr. 30 in Catskill, N.Y.

Harold Warrender, 49, British actor; May 6 in Gerrards Cross, Eng.

Dr. Campbell West-Watson, 76, N.Z. Anglican Primate; May 19, Nelson, N.Z.

Perley Smith Wilcox, 78, ex-chrmn. Eastman Kodak; May 17, Rochester, N.Y.

Sam Edison Woods, 61, who as U.S. Embassy attaché in Berlin 1940-41 obtained advance information on Hitler's plans to attack USSR; retired postwar consul in Munich; May 22 in Munich.

SPORTS

Auto Racing. Tony Rolt & C. Duncan Hamilton of Britain won the 24-hr. Le Mans (France) endurance race in a Jaguar June 14. They averaged 106 mph. for a race record of 303 laps (2,533 miles). Tom Cole, 31, of Sayville, N.Y., was killed in the race.

Baseball. Major league player trades: *Amer. League*—St. Louis sent pitcher Virgil Trucks & infielder Bob Elliott to Chicago for pitcher Lou Kretlow, catcher Darrell Johnson

& cash (June 13); Cleveland gave shortstop Ray Boone and pitchers Steve Gromek, Al Aber & Dick Weik to Detroit for pitchers Art Houtteman & Bill Wight, catcher Myron (Joe) Ginsberg, infielder Owen Friend (June 15); Washn. bought pitcher Tommy Byrne from Chicago (June 11).

Natl. League—Cincinnati traded pitcher Bubba Church to Chicago for pitchers Bob Kelly & Fred Baczewski (June 12); New York sold catcher Sal Yvars to St. Louis for an estimated $30,000 (June 15).

Golf. Pat Lesser of Seattle won the women's natl. intercollegiate tourney at Greensboro, N.C. June 13. . . . Betsy Rawls of Spartanburg, S.C. retained the Eastern women's open title June 7 at Reading, Pa. in a playoff with Patty Berg of St. Andrews, Ill. . . . The U.S. defeated Canada 27-18 in a pro team match in Montreal June 5-7 to keep the Hopkins Intl. Trophy. . . . Frank D. Ross, 59, won the U.S. Senior Golf Assn. championship June 5 at Rye, N.Y.

Tennis. London lawn tennis championship winners June 20: men's singles—Lewis Hoad, Australia; women's singles—Mrs. Jean Rinkel, Britain; men's doubles—Philippe Washer & Jacques Brichant, Belgium; women's doubles—Maureen Connolly & Julie Sampson, U.S. . . . Richard Gonzales, 25, of Los Angeles defeated J. Donald Budge, 38, of Oakland, Calif., 4-6, 6-4, 7-5, 6-2, in single finals of the 1953 world professional tourney June 21 in Cleveland. Gonzales & Budge won the doubles title.

Fencing. Team winners of U.S. championships in N.Y. June 12-19: foil—Fencers Club, N.Y.; épée, sabre & 3-weapon—Salle Santelli, N.Y.; women's foil—Salle de Tuscan, Detroit. Individual winners: foil—Dr. Daniel Bukantz, N.Y., & Paula Sweeney, Detroit; épée—Donald Thompson, Chicago; sabre—Dr. Tibor Nyilas, N.Y.

EXECUTIVES IN EDUCATION & RELIGION

Organization	Executive*	Post	Date
Amer. Library Assn.	Mrs. Flora B. Ludington[a]	Pres.	June 21
	L. Quincy Mumford[b]	Pres.-elect	June 21
Amer. Unitarian Assn.	Dr. Frederick May Eliot§	Pres.	May 26
Church of the Brethren	Dr. Wm. Beahm, Chicago	Moderator	June 19
Evangelical & Reform Church, Gen. Synod	Rev. Ruben H. Hunemann of Lodi, Calif.	Moderator	June 18
First Church of Christ Scientist, Mother Church	Mrs. Grace F. Cudworth of Boston[c]	Pres.	June 8
Foster Parents Plan for War Children, Inc.	Anne Gertrude Landress of Brooklyn	Chrmn.	June 9
Hapoel Hamizrachi of Amer. (religious Labor Zionist org.)	Rabbi Issachar Levin of Trenton, N.J.§	Pres.	June 15
Johns Hopkins School of Medicine (Baltimore)	Dr. Philip Bard[d]	Dean of Faculty	June 10
Mexico City College	Dr. Paul V. Murray[e]	Pres.	June 11
Mizrachi Hatzair (religious Zionist Youth org.)	Sheila Stillman, Bklyn.	Pres.	June 21
Natl. Conf. of Jewish Communal Service	Philip Bernstein of New York[f]	Pres.	May 25
Natl. Women's Christian Temperance Union	Mrs. Glenn G. Hays, 57 of Ransom, Kan.[g]	Pres.	June 13
Pratt Inst. (Brooklyn)	Dr. Francis H. Horn[h]	Pres.	June 22
Synagogue Cncl. of Amer.	Rabbi Norman Salit of Lawrence, N.Y.	Pres.	June 18
Tuskegee (Ala.) Inst.	Dr. Luther H. Foster[j]	Pres.	June 1
Univ. of Alabama	Dr. O. C. Carmichael, 61[k]	Pres.	May 26
U. of Kansas City (Mo.)	Dr. E. J. McGrath[m]	Pres.	June 7
U. of Pennsylvania	Dr. G. P. Harnwell, 49[n]	Pres.	May 25

RESIGNATIONS & RETIREMENTS

Bucknell U. (Lewisburg, Pa.)	Dr. H. A. Hildreth[p]	Pres..	June 7
Princeton (N.J.) U. Dept. of Mathematics	Dr. Solomon Lefschetz[r]	Chrmn.	May 23
The Citadel (Charleston, S.C.)	Gen. Charles P. Summerall, 86	Pres.	June 12
Yeshiva U. College (N.Y.)	Dr. Moses L. Isaacs, 54[s]	Dean	June 4

*For full names see Index §Re-elected [a]Of Mt. Holyoke College [b]Of Cleveland [c]Succeeded Lt. Col. Robert Ellis Key [d]Succeeded Dr. Alan M. Chesney, retiring June 30. [e]Succeeded Dr. Henry L. Cain (Mexico City College is only liberal arts college in Mexico offering U.S.-type degrees) [f]Associate Dir. of the Cncl. of Jewish Federations & Welfare Funds [g]Elected at WCTU convention in Seattle; succeeded Mrs. D. Leigh Calvin of Evanston, Ill. [h]Succeeded Charles Pratt, effective Aug. 15 [j]Succeeded Dr. Frederick D. Patterson [k]Resigned as Pres. of Carnegie Foundtn. for the Advancement of Teaching, to assume new post Sept. 1 [m]Ex-U.S. Comm. of Education, succeeded Dr. Clarence R. Decker [n]Chrmn. of Penn Physics Dept., succeeded Harold E. Stassen [p]Effective June 30 [r]To continue work on nonlinear equations under Office of Naval Research contract [s]Effective Sept. 1, to remain as Prof. of Chemistry

COMPANY EARNINGS

	Net Income 1952	Net Income 1951	Per Share 1952	Per Share 1951
American & Forgn. Pwr. Co. (& subs.)	$15,454,755	$14,213,310	.....	.....
American Stores Co.	[b]5,083,677	[b]5,054,268	[b]$3.90	[b]$3.88
Associated Tel. & Tel. (only)	5,256,420	3,530,259	.....	.....
Brazilian Traction, Light & Pwr. Co.	42,169,630	35,233,677	2.96	2.47
Briggs Mfg. Co.	5,709,529	10,957,517	2.93	5.63
California Packing Corp.	[a]5,653,026	[b]7,115,855	[a]2.93	[b]3.69
Federated Dept. Stores	[j]14,219,308	[b]13,701,684	[j]3.80	[b]3.87
First Natl. Stores	[f]6,742,051	[b]5,571,415	[f]4.12	[b]3.40
Gen. Foods Corp.	[f]24,807,652	[b]20,435,620	[f]4.31	[b]3.52
W. R. Grace & Co.	7,882,878	8,492,968	2.65	2.89
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.	[a]28,217,638	[b]27,176,925	[a]13.13	[b]12.15
May Dept. Stores	[c]16,158,869	[b]15,634,229	[c]2.57	[b]2.47
Philip Morris & Co., Ltd.	[f]11,345,200	[b]12,627,140	[f]4.13	[b]4.65
New Eng. Electric System	9,780,147	9,653,086	1.23	1.31
RKO Pictures Corp.	*[d]10,178,003	[e]334,627	.....	[e].08
Remington Rand, Inc.	†[f]14,602,619	[b]15,140,043	[f]2.80	[b]2.90
Singer Mfg. Co.	[g]18,544,139	18,760,515	4.12	4.17
United Shoe Machinery	[a]7,052,680	[b]5,794,556	[a]2.88	[b]2.34
U.S. Lines Co.	10,511,423	7,489,812	6.95	4.94

*Net Loss Preliminary [a]Yr. Feb. 28, 1953 [b]1952 period [c]Yr. Jan. 31, 1953 [d]53 weeks Jan. 3, 1953 [e]52 weeks Dec. 29, 1951 [f]Yr. Mar. 1953 [g]Including $2½ million tax credit refund and $1,181,181 (net) from recovery of assets previously written off. [h]52 weeks Mar. 28, 1953 [j]52 weeks May 2, 1953

Chicago U. announced May 26 a modification of its Hutchins Plan whereby many students obtained bachelor degrees within 2 or 3 years. Chancellor Lawrence A. Kimpton said the plan, introduced in 1931 by ex-Pres. Robert M. Hutchins, had not been a complete success. He announced curriculum changes retaining the 2-yr. course for exceptional students but requiring 4-year courses for some students now earning degrees in 3 years.

BUSINESS EXECUTIVES

Organization	Executive	Post	Date
America-Greece Corp.*	Alexander Lidorikis	Chrmn.	June 21
	John A. Roosevelt	Pres.	June 21
Amer. Inst. of Electrical Engrs.	Elgin B. Robertson of Dallas, Tex.	Pres.	June 15
Amer. Safety Razor Corp.	Sidney Weil, 52	Pres.	May 26
Arnold Bakers, Inc.	Rear Adm. R. E. Byrd	V. pres.†	May 26
Bakelite Co.	H. S. Bunn	Chrmn.‡	May 30
	Geo. C. Miller	Pres.	May 30
Baldwin Securities Co.	Edw. Hopkinson Jr.	Pres.	May 28
Beaunit Mills, Inc.	I. Rogosin	Chrmn.‡	May 26
	Lionel Rogosin	Pres.	May 26
Bishop Oil Co.	Wm. Wallace Mein Jr.	Pres.	May 30
Buitoni Foods Corp.	Joe DiMaggio	V. pres.	June 11
J. I. Case Co.	John T. Brown	Pres.§	June 12
Copper & Brass Research Assn.	Richard C. Diehl	Pres.	May 26
Family Finance Corp.	Wm. B. Paul Jr.	Pres.	May 26
Fed. Telecommunication Laboratories, Inc.	Maj. Gen. Edmond H. Leavey, 58	Pres.	June 4
Federated Brokerage Corp.	Michael H. Levy	Pres.	June 22
Grace Chemical Co.	Chas. Edw. Wilson, 67¶	Chrmn.	June 1
Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.	Henry Willard Broido	Pres.	May 28
Hercules Powder Co.	Anson B. Nixon	Chrmn.[b]	June 24
Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co.	Richard S. Newlin	Pres.	June 25
Intl. Basic Economic Corp.	Robt. C. Fulton Jr.	Pres.[c]	June 18
Isbrandtsen Co., Inc.	Jakob Isbrandtsen	Pres.	May 30
Lloyd's Bank	Sir Oliver Franks	Dep. chrmn.	June 6
McCampbell & Co.	Stuart G. McCampbell	Pres.[d]	June 20
Midwest Stock Exchange	Reuben Thorson	Chrmn.	June 1
Mogen David Wine Corp.	Max Cohen	Chrmn.‡	June 26
	Henry Markus	Pres.	June 26
Natl. Fed. of Textiles, Inc.	Wm. N. Chase	Pres.	May 27
N.Y.C. Transit Authority[e]	Sidney H. Bingham	Gen. mgr.	June 4
N.Y. Cotton Exchange	Bernard J. Collin	Pres.	June 1
N.Y. Life Insurance Co.	Devereux C. Josephs	Chrmn.‡[f][g]	June 18
	Clarence J. Myers	Pres.[f]	June 18
Prudential Insurance Co.	Adm. Oscar C. Badger	Director	June 9
Quaker Oats Co.	H. Earle Muzzy, 62	Pres.[h]	June 10
Ritter Co., Inc.	Edw. J. Ries	Chrmn.‡[j]	May 26
Rockefeller Center, Inc.	Laurence S. Rockefeller	Chrmn.[c]	June 24
Seaboard Oil Co. of Delaware	John M. Lovejoy	Chrmn.‡	June 14
	Russell S. MacFarland	Pres.	June 14
Sinclair Crude Oil Co.[k]	D. A. Young	Pres.	May 28
Sinclair Oil & Gas Co.	Henry L. Phillips	Chrmn.‡	June 28
	Herbert B. Smith	Pres.	June 28
Standard Gas & Electric Co.	Robt. J. Levy	Chrmn.[m]	June 4
Trade Assn. Executives	Chas. F. Oddy	Pres.	June 18
Transamerica Corp.	Frank N. Belgrano Jr.	Chrmn.[n]	May 26
	Frank N. Belgrano Jr.	Pres.[p]	June 4
Union Pacific R.R.	Ex-Defense Secy. Robt. Abercrombie Lovett	Exec. com. chrmn.	May 28

RESIGNATIONS & RETIREMENTS

Robbins Mills, Inc.	Herman Goodman	Chrmn.	June 16
Wool Bureau	F. Eugene Ackerman	Pres.[f]	June 18

*Newly formed †In charge of frozen food products div. ‡Was pres. §Succeeded Theo. Johnson, who became v. chrmn. ¶Ex-GE pres. & former Defense Mobilizer [a]Controlling interest sold by Mrs. Else F. Shlemmer to Wright Machine Co. interests [b]Succeeded Chas. A. Higgins, 65 [c]Succeeded Nelson A. Rockefeller, who became Health, Education & Welfare Undersecy. [d]Succeeded John C. Hughes, who became U.S.' NATO representative [e]Chrmn.: Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Casey [f]Effective Jan. 1, 1954 [g]Succeeded Geo. L. Harrison, who was to retire [h]Succeeded R. Douglas Stuart, who became Amb. to Canada [j]Succeeded Mrs. Adelina Ritter Shumway, who was elected honorary chrmn. [k]Formed by Sinclair Oil Corp. [m]Succeeded Edw. O. Boshell [n]Succeeded Jas. F. Cavagnaro [p]Succeeded Sam H. Husbands